

LEND A HAND.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

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THE SOVEREIGN AND HIS ADVISERS.

THE People is the Sovereign of America. The People is entitled to the best advice. In the course of a century the People has wrought out a curious but practical system for securing it.

The conferences at Mohonk, and the annual Conferences there on Charities and other Correctional Institutions, are making themselves a distinct and visible element in the administration of government. This is a result, legitimate and constitutional, of the great facilities of travel, and it suggests methods by which administration will be further improved in the same way. In a rough way, none the less certain, it brings about what Mr. Bellamy suggests: the entrusting the oversight of different branches of administration, not to universal suffrage, but to experts chosen by experts. Thus, in Mr. Bellamy's romance, the sanitary regulations are made by the doctors, the regulation of commerce by merchants, the regulation of railroads by engineers.

It is interesting to observe that in the very wide criticism of Mr. Bellamy's romance no critic, whether of great or little ability, has appeared to dislike his cool dismissal of universal

suffrage. To my mind, it is one of the features of his plan which makes it very unstable. But I have observed, with curiosity, that no writer, of hundreds whose views I have read, has taken any exception to it. This is a valuable bit of testimony, which shows what other testimony indicates, that people do not care for the suffrage so much as they pretend to do. In studying a romance which abolishes suffrage for all persons under thirty, and then gives it sparingly to people above that age, no one has yet appeared who publicly objected to such restrictions.

Without carrying out, to the full, Mr. Bellamy's view, the good sense of the American people has hit on a system which carries with it great advantages.

For instance, here, in the Mohonk conferences, meet perhaps a hundred people who have studied the Indian question. They have come from different parts of the country, and have studied it from different points of view. In the intimacies of life together, and in the formality of set meetings, they bring to light and discuss the various necessities of the case. At the end of their meeting, they present, in a well-digested summary, the results which seem to them most important. All this is done publicly, and the reports on which they act are open to the public.

What has happened, in fact, has been that Congress, in its work at Washington, has, in practice, adopted every important suggestion of the Mohonk Conference, and such suggestions have gone into legislation.

One cannot make, in words, precisely the same statement with regard to the annual Conferences of Charities. The legislation in such subjects is legislation in the provinces of Canada and in forty-four American states, and it would be impossible to trace, in much detail, the origin of such legislation. But no person has followed the annual sessions of these conferences without being sure that views which they have published, have, from the simple fact of their publication with such authority, and under public criticism, a special weight with legislators. This is, certainly, as it should be.

It is clear enough that, as society advances in its demands upon government, such methods must be adopted. We do not want a personal lobby at each seat of administration. We do want full information and well-digested information. When we call together a body of physicians who are skilled in the care of the insane, when they substantially agree in recommending a course of legislation, the intelligent expression of their convictions becomes almost a command to legislators.

When the National Academy of Science was formed it was with the expectation that matters of scientific importance might be referred to that academy by different branches of the government for its opinion — an opinion which would be all but a decision.

Under our constitutions, the responsibility will rest, of course, on the bodies designated by suffrage of the people for legislation and for the execution. It will rest with The Sovereign. But it is easy to see that such bodies will follow with very great respect the conscientious advice of bodies of experts which are really representative. If these experts cannot agree, or are widely divided, the responsible bodies will do nothing. This is as it should be.

Their real conference, however, relieves the responsible bodies from much debate by incompetent speakers. It may give definite results, which, as I have said, are all but decisions.

THEN fill each hour with what will last,
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above, when this is past,
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure;
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest-home of light.

—H. Bonar.



STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

MR. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, chairman of the Committee on State Boards of Charities of the nineteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, publishes in pamphlet form a most interesting paper which he read at Denver last June.

We regret that the paper cannot be here printed in full. He opens it with the incident in 1862 which led to the formation in 1867 of the State Board of Charities of New York. But New York was not first to establish such a board, although perhaps the first to agitate the matter. Massachusetts was the first state to form a State Board of Charities. This was done in 1863. Ohio followed four years later, but the board was afterwards abolished, and then re-established in 1876. New York followed Ohio in 1867, a month after its first organization. North Carolina, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island fell in line in 1869, and in 1871 Wisconsin and Michigan. Since then Kansas, Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, Indiana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, and Colorado have formed such boards, suited to the conditions of the different states, and now we count eighteen states which have tested and know their value.

Mr. Letchworth speaks of the different ways in which these boards were established and the special duties of each. He then goes on to speak in general of

Organization, Powers, and Duties. — While there is practical unanimity of opinion regarding the usefulness of State Boards of Charities, there are still some mooted questions as to their organization and the principles that should govern them.*

* References to valuable papers embodying the opinions of various writers upon this subject will be found in a paper by Mr. Hart of Minne-

A State Board of Charities is doubtless best formed when the governor of the state appoints its members. Their terms of office should not be less than eight years. The advantage of long terms is that, in this way, a continuous policy can be carried out, new members can avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of those who have been long engaged in the work, and the insidious influence of politics is less likely to be felt. There should not be more than nine nor less than five members. If it be practicable to include the governor of the state as *ex-officio* president of the board, it appears desirable to do so, because of the greater usefulness likely to be exercised by the board when the chief executive is a member, and because its recommendations will have greater weight with the Legislature. Commissioners should receive no compensation for their time or services except for their actual travelling expenses while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office. The compensation of the secretary should be fully commensurate with the ability required, the arduous service rendered, and the responsibility of the position.

The commissioners should be persons of high character, of keen observation, of good judgment, with large and successful experience in their professions and in business affairs, and such as have the esteem and confidence of the communities in which they reside. Professor Chace has well said: "They should be such men as are willing to spend and be spent in the service, with no other reward than the good they may hope to accomplish,—men who are sought for the service on account of their fitness for it, and not those who seek it for personal ends or are appointed to it as a reward for political service or

sota, published in the Proceedings of the Sixteenth Conference of Charities and Correction, 1889, page 89. Further light is thrown upon the subject in a paper by Mr. Wines of Illinois, published in the Proceedings of the Seventeenth National Conference, 1890, page 63, and in papers by Judge Follett of Ohio and Commissioner Elder of Indiana, published in the Proceedings of the Eighteenth National Conference, 1891, pages 154 and 162. The Proceedings containing the papers also embody the discussions upon them.

through favoritism." If selected from among charity workers they will be more likely to find their duties congenial and to take up and pursue their work intelligently. One of the commissioners of every board should be a physician, and one a lawyer.

As to women being represented on State Boards of Charities, my own opinion is in favor of their appointment. There are certain lines of inquiry which they can conduct with more propriety than men, and they are able to exchange confidences with those of their own sex whose troubles might otherwise be unrevealed. In the case of children under public care, it seems peculiarly fitting that motherly instincts should be permitted to reach the many that are orphaned and deserted. The knowledge of women in domestic affairs and their experience in the care of the sick give value to their inspections and weight to their advice. The fears entertained by some that women would not be able to cope with the sometimes revolting tasks that fall to the members of a State Board of Charities have not been realized in New York. On the contrary, the New York Board has to confess its indebtedness to women commissioners for most valuable services. The appointment of women was regarded at the outset as a great innovation in New York State. I well remember the look of dismay depicted on the countenances of some of the graver members of the board when an earnest, able, and accomplished woman entered the board-room at Albany with a pleasant greeting, and took her seat among us for the first time with as much complacency and self-possession as though she had been a commissioner for years. When Governor Tilden was asked at an after-dinner table talk how he came to appoint a woman on a state commission, he replied that he did so "in order to plant a sprig of grace in the barren wastes of the State Board of Charities." Those who know the estimable lady whom he appointed, and the dry and common-place nature of our board work, will realize the appropriateness of the figure. I imagine that the members generally of those boards in which women hold membership approve of their appointment.

Whether state boards should be purely advisory, or both advisory and administrative, depends upon the conditions to be met. A board adapted to a small state like Rhode Island would not answer for a large and populous commonwealth like New York or Pennsylvania. It seems best in most cases that these boards should be organized as purely advisory bodies, and should not seek to assume administrative functions. If a board is prudent and does good work there will be a disposition on the part of the Legislature to give it administrative duties which it will be difficult to decline. These duties will, in all probability, increase, the older the board grows. With enlarged responsibilities there will be an increase of patronage, and consequently greater danger.

Among the powers conferred and the duties which should be imposed upon a properly-organized board may be mentioned the following:—

The power to appoint such officers and agents as the board may deem necessary; also, discretionary power to appoint local visitors to county institutions. A board should be authorized to investigate the whole charitable and correctional system of a state. It should be empowered to inquire and examine into the condition, government, and management of all the corporate charitable, correctional, and penal institutions in the state, and the care of their inmates. One or more of the commissioners should be required to visit all the state-supported institutions not less frequently than once a year, and one of the commissioners or the secretary should be required to visit all the county and municipal institutions, including jails and poor-houses, at least once each year. The board should make a report on all the institutions under its supervision at the opening of each annual or biennial session of the Legislature. It should be made the duty of the board to ascertain whether the public money appropriated for the aid of these institutions is judiciously expended, whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished, and whether the laws in relation to them are complied with. All plans for the construction or enlargement of state, county,

and municipal charitable, correctional, and penal institutions should, before their adoption, be approved by the board. Commissioners should not be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to be interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions which it is their duty to visit and inspect; nor should trustees or other officers of the institutions mentioned be eligible to the office of commissioner. The commissioners should have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and to issue compulsory processes for the attendance of witnesses upon investigations made necessary in the discharge of their duties as defined by the statutes.

Visitations.— Because a person is appointed by the governor as a commissioner of charities or is a legally-constituted visitor of charitable institutions it does not follow that such person is wiser than the trustees or those in charge of the institutions to be visited. On the contrary, he may have had no experience whatever with the peculiar work coming within his province to criticise, and, instead of being in a position to instruct, may, at least for a time, find he can be instructed by those having had long practical experience in their work. It therefore behooves the visitor to enter upon his duties modestly, and, before making recommendations, to be sure that they are based on sound principles already adopted by organized charity. Great delicacy is required in exercising visitatorial powers, and the dignity attached to institutional officers, however humble, should be respectfully recognized. It is not well to begin an inspection before applying to the officer in immediate charge. Legalized visitors are not expected to act as detectives, but to obtain the information they desire in such a manner as to show that they come to the institution as friends, and not as enemies. This may be done and not interfere with the thoroughness of an inspection or the reaching of bottom truths. Private conferences with inmates are proper, but they should not be had without the knowledge of resident officials. Everything should be done openly and courteously.

In reporting upon institutions, we should be quite as ready to commend the good as to condemn the bad. A report that shows only the faults of an institution is unfair. There is doubtless more good accomplished by directing public attention to what is praiseworthy, thereby awakening a spirit of emulation in other institutions, than in writing sensational descriptions of evils which belong to systems, and for which the public is responsible, and not individuals. Whatever abuses may be found, discriminate closely; and make individuals or systems responsible, as the facts may warrant. Criminal charges, if found to rest on reliable testimony, should be promptly reported to the attorney-general for prosecution. Reforms are often more expeditiously effected by giving local authorities an opportunity to correct them before reporting them to the Legislature. If evils are not corrected with reasonable promptness, then it is due the public that the whole truth should be known. There are oftentimes unsatisfactory conditions about an institution which faithful officers and managers are striving to remedy. When such is the case we should forbear humiliating them before the public, and aim, by kindly conference and careful suggestion, to help them out of their difficulty, and so come into closer relations, through which much good may eventually come.

It should be borne in mind that few things in this world are perfect; and, even in a charitable institution, we must look for the maximum of excellence instead of perfection, or an ideal in our own mind which has never had a practical illustration. I imagine that there are few large household establishments with their indoor and outdoor service which, if subjected from cellar to garret, from laundry to stable, to the close scrutiny of a charity inspector, would not be found deficient in some important respects,—deficiencies or evils of which the good housewife was already cognizant, but which, through inefficient service or failure on the part of others or a combination of causes, it was impossible to prevent.

Work of State Boards. — It would be quite impracticable to give even a brief summary of all the beneficent work that

has been accomplished by state supervising Boards of Charities and Corrections, extending in some instances over a quarter of a century. Besides desirable legislative measures secured directly through their recommendations and unwearied efforts, and for which they are deserving of high commendation, there has been much good legislation secured indirectly by them, for which they are not credited, and much bad legislation defeated. A Legislature scarcely ever convenes but bills are introduced which, if passed, would prove disastrous to the charitable and economic interests of the state.

One of the most profitable and humane branches of charitable work in which state boards have been engaged is that of removing dependent children from the enervating and soul-destroying influences of the poor-houses and almshouses. During the first year of its existence the Massachusetts Board caused about two hundred children to be removed from the Tewksbury and Bridgewater almshouses to the Monson State School, where they were under good moral influences and subjected to mental and physical training. This board early secured an agent to seek out and procure good places for children in families, and watch over them after they were indentured. Subsequently the board established a visiting agency to look after the welfare of dependent children, to which was also given jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents, with authority to represent their interests in the criminal courts. In 1879 the visiting agency was merged in the department of indoor poor. In connection with this department, the board indorsed the organization of a band of benevolent women, who took upon themselves the onerous task of visiting the girls and young women placed on probation by the state either in their own homes or other families. Through the powers conferred on the board over dependent and delinquent children, much good has been accomplished. The statutes of Massachusetts teach many useful lessons in dealing with unfortunate children.

The New York Board early did some good work in the way of removing children from poor-houses; and in 1875 it secured the passage of a law requiring the removal of all

healthy and intelligent children over three years of age from the poor-houses to families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, and forbade their being received into the poor-houses thereafter. This action was followed later by a statute limiting the age to two years, and included defective children. Similar prohibitory legislation has been effected in several other states, including Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The county homes in Ohio and the temporary homes in Connecticut were established under the auspices of their respective boards; and, in nearly all the states where the jurisdiction of our boards has extended to poor-houses, a great work on behalf of children has been accomplished.

But the work of state boards for children has not been limited to removing dependent children from poor-houses. It has also been brought to bear on juvenile delinquency. In multiform ways old systems have been reformed, new and more humane character-forming methods, including technologic training, have been introduced, and the endeavor has been put forth to save children generally from institutionizing processes. Increased facilities have also been extended for the better care and education of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the idiotic.

Nor have the reforms in connection with poor-house establishments been confined to the removal of the children from their baneful atmosphere, but they have extended to improved sanitary conditions, better planned buildings, separation of the sexes, a proper classification of the inmates, and improved administration. In states where boards exist, the custom of keeping poor-house inmates by contract has been almost, if not entirely, set aside.

In all the states where the supervision of state boards has extended to jails there has been wrought a marvellous change for the better, through modifications in plans of buildings, in management, and in the securing of legislation to correct grievous evils, including the separation of the innocent from those convicted of crime. Many of these places are

described in some of the reports of our boards as noisome dungeons, infested with vermin, without ventilation or a sewerage system, with foul odors filling the cells and corridors with a sickening atmosphere, without means of classifying the prisoners or of separating those detained as witnesses from those awaiting trial and those serving sentences, — conditions not only dangerous to health, but demoralizing, and a source of much injustice. Notwithstanding what has been accomplished in this field of reform, our jails, taken as a whole, are still designated as schools of crime, and much remains to be done.

Where an advisory or supervising power has been exercised by state boards over reformatories, penitentiaries, and state prisons, there has been manifest improvement in administration and a reform of many abuses. Much advanced legislation has been secured in the treatment of prisoners, including, in a number of states, the recognition of the important principle of the indeterminate sentence and of parole. A great work has been effected in several states by the establishment of reformatories intermediate between houses of refuge and state prisons. In New York a great advance has been made by providing reformatories for women. In justice, however, to Mrs. Lowell of the New York State Board, it should be stated that the credit is almost wholly due to her efforts rather than to the state board for the introduction in New York of the women's state reformatory system.

In the care and treatment of the insane the supervision of state boards has proved in many ways highly beneficial. This supervision has been exercised in the direction of causing the removal of the insane from county and town poor-houses, providing for them better buildings, largely on the cottage plan, giving to the chronic insane the largest possible freedom on farms, with healthful industrial employment, securing separate asylums for the criminal insane, reducing mechanical restraint to the minimum, and securing legislation for the greater protection of this unfortunate class. In Massachusetts the experiment has been tried on a small scale of boarding the insane in families.

While our state boards have been foremost in advocating provision for the dependent and criminal classes when absolutely needful, they have uniformly opposed the enlargement of old institutions or the erection of new ones unless imperatively demanded by the interests of the state. Contrary to the popular idea, the influence of state boards, in every department of public charity, has been directed toward reducing the number of public dependants and restricting the expenditures for their care and maintenance within reasonable bounds.

Differences of opinion exist as to how far the law of settlement should be observed in affording relief to paupers, and as to what restrictions should be placed upon undesirable immigration. It is claimed by some that, so long as a person is actually dependent, it makes but little difference whether he is supported by one state or another; that higher than other considerations are the claims of humanity, and that these should be patiently borne without reference to the responsibility of any locality for his dependency. On the other hand, it is asserted that, in consequence of bad government, indifference to social and natural laws, and the non-enforcement of wholesome statutory regulations, pauperism is engendered, and continues to be propagated in a state or community until that state or community is held responsible for and made to feel the burdens it creates by having returned to it its helpless and diseased dependants. The state boards of Massachusetts and New York have long given special attention to this subject, and returned to their places of legal settlement paupers belonging to other states and countries. Massachusetts did this before the establishment of her State Board of Charities. But for the action of the New York State Board in this direction, it would have been necessary ere this to double the capacity of all the county poor-houses in the state. It is estimated that, in the return of over fifteen thousand paupers to their places of legal settlement, an ultimate saving to New York state of over \$22,000,000 will be effected. Besides the pecuniary advantage gained by the state, there should be counted the benefit not infrequently accruing to the individual

in being returned to friends, and, consequently, oftentimes to a condition of self-support.

In the systems of book-keeping and classification of items of expenditure introduced in some states by the boards, especially the system planned by Mr. Wines of Illinois, which has been copied, with some modifications, in other states, immense pecuniary advantage has accrued to the states adopting them.

Through the recommendations of state boards large sums have been saved in the purchase of supplies for state charitable and correctional institutions. Acting upon the advice of the board, in some states the trustees of asylums at regular periods advertise for prices and samples to be submitted to them, upon which, after comparison, orders are given out.

In the more particular keeping of records, as prescribed by state boards, a sense of greater responsibility on the part of officers of institutions has been inculcated. The information obtained from these records, after being tabulated, has been useful in solving doubtful questions affecting the public interests, and in placing further safeguards upon the personal rights of the beneficiaries of institutions. Although the inquiries and examinations of the boards are not always made for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of pauperism and crime, they nevertheless throw much light upon this subject. In 1873 a special inquiry was authorized by the New York Legislature. It was directed by the secretary of the State Board of Charities, who was assisted by special agents, and included a personal examination of about thirteen thousand inmates of poor-houses and almshouses. The questions asked related to birth, nativity, age, length of time dependent, mental and physical condition, antecedent history of individual and family, habits, education, etc. This examination proved so profitable that it resulted in the permanent keeping of records to facilitate future inquiries of the kind.

The value of the statistical and other information that has been collected by the various boards and embodied in their periodical reports is incalculable. This fund of information is constantly growing; and, as the boards increase in number

and extend their work, it will be found of still greater worth. Valuable as these statistics are, however, they fail in this important particular, — that they are not comparable one state with another. It is an unsatisfactory task to attempt, from the reports of our state boards, to arrive at a general average from almost any particular set of facts. It is therefore suggested that the members of existing supervising boards give further consideration to this question. Surely we should not abandon the effort to make an advance in this direction. It is not only highly desirable that statistics relating to pauperism and crime should be comparable one state with another, but it is important that they should be collected in all the states under a uniform system by the general government; and it would seem to be the duty of state boards to advocate the adoption of a national system. This, however, should not supplant our state systems, which might be made helpful through co-operation.

These boards, as was first exemplified in New York State, lent their influence and encouragement to the building up of Charity Organization Societies in cities. The first time that the subject of charity organization was ever dealt with in a state document in this country was in a paper prepared by the Rev. S. H. Gurteen, of Buffalo, which was presented to the Legislature in 1879, and directed public attention to the necessity of private organization in this direction. While these boards have aided in establishing Charity Organization Societies, the latter have lent their potent influence to the founding of State Boards of Charities, as was recently illustrated in Indiana, and have co-operated with them, much to the advantage of both.

Suggestions.— Before closing this paper, it may not be out of place to submit the following points or suggestions for the consideration of state supervising agencies : —

First. The number of dependants under public care should be reduced to the minimum by refusing free support to the able-bodied, by enforcing the legal obligations of relatives, and by returning paupers to their places of legal settle-

ment, where, by the aid of their friends, they frequently become self-supporting, and are saved from the enervating influences of poor-house residence.

Second. The United States should return to the countries whence they came all paupers and criminals, and require from incoming foreigners a certificate from the American consul at the port from which they sailed, to the effect that the person to whom such certificate is granted is, in the judgment of the consul, self-supporting, non-criminal, and will prove a desirable citizen.

Third. Private charities should be encouraged in their benevolent efforts, upon the principle that the dispensation of private charity is better than that of public charity. The recipient is benefited with less loss of self-respect, and society is made better by the sacrifice necessary to carry on benevolent work.

Fourth. State boards should co-operate with and encourage Charity Organization Societies in their attempts to prevent begging and expose imposture, to help the unfortunate to help themselves, and to stimulate pride of self-support, respect for honest labor, love of thrift, and otherwise diminish pauperism.

Fifth. It is well to aid in the organization in each county of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and endeavor to secure laws for the better protection of neglected and abused children, who, but for such protection, are sure to swell the ranks of the dependent and criminal classes.

Sixth. An important part of the work of state boards is the improvement of poor-houses by planning buildings on advanced principles, securing a bountiful supply of water, good sewerage, and other sanitary essentials, also by providing special hospital accommodations with competent nurses for the sick, effecting a separation of the sexes, proper classification of the inmates, removing the children, and improving the administration of these institutions generally. The planning of better constructed jails and improving their administration should also receive careful attention.

Seventh. In providing sites for public charitable institutions, state boards should recommend that ample acreage, according to the objects of the institution, should be secured at the outset; that the buildings should be plain and inexpensive, and constructed in accordance with recognized sanitary and hygienic laws, with means to effect proper classification of the inmates and convenient and economic administration. The building of palatial edifices for the dependent classes, to gratify local and architectural pride, should be condemned, as the expenditure for such decreases legislative appropriations for needful charitable objects; and the consequence is that, while some are extravagantly provided for, many remain to suffer under very unsatisfactory conditions.

Eighth. All adult inmates of institutions maintained at the public expense should, as an offset to their support, and for their moral improvement and for better discipline, be employed at useful and remunerative labor to the extent of their ability as judged by a medical standard.

Ninth. Boards should recommend that the supplies for state institutions be purchased at stated periods, after competition has been invited by public advertisement. Samples of the articles required, with prices, should, so far as practicable, be submitted for inspection, and agreements and purchases made in the best interest of the state and its beneficiaries, without reference to the interests of any particular locality.

Tenth. Records should be kept in every public charitable and correctional institution, showing, as far as practicable, the mental and physical condition, habits, education, antecedent history, previous environment, and cause of dependency or criminality of each person under care. Such records are necessary as a basis for charity organization work, and are highly valuable in studying the causes of pauperism and crime, and in determining the relation and extent of heredity to these conditions.

Eleventh. In rescuing dependent children, the aim should be to restore them as early as practicable to that God-or-

dained institution, the family. This may best be done through organized charitable societies and institutions directed by benevolent men and women, or by state agencies, where such exist. To children coming under public care, domestic and industrial training and kindergarten instruction should be given to the utmost extent practicable.

Twelfth. For better classification and for other reasons, children in juvenile reformatories should be cared for in cottages on the family plan. All should have the advantages of thorough industrial training; and the older ones should have the benefit of technologic training, or instruction in mechanic arts, as is well illustrated in the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y. Absolute separation should be maintained between the innocent and the guilty, and between the pure and the morally depraved, by means of separate institutions.

Juvenile offenders should never be placed in jails, either before or after trial. They should have a separate hearing before the court, and should be there represented by a state agent, whose duty it should be to protect the interests of the child during the trial and afterwards, in the manner exemplified by the Michigan laws of 1873 and 1875.

Thirteenth. The effort should be made to provide proper care and treatment for *all* the insane of a state, preferably by means of state care. The tendency should be firmly resisted to enlarge, beyond a moderate size, institutions in which the acute insane are treated. As numbers increase, the chronic insane should be colonized in cottage buildings containing not over forty patients each, situated on farms having not less than one acre to each insane person provided for. These colonies should be widely separated from the parent institution and under a subordinate but distinct administration. Whenever, by increase in the number of the acute insane, the curative functions of a hospital are weakened or an individualized system of treatment is rendered impracticable, a new institution should be projected.

It has been demonstrated in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere that the chronic insane can be humanely and very

economically cared for, and the maximum percentage of cures reached in special inexpensive asylums, on large farms, under independent boards of management. In large mixed asylums the percentage of cures is not so great as the combined average of cures in separate hospitals for the acute and well-conducted asylums for the chronic insane. The dominant idea should be the cure of the insane in the acute period; and our hospitals for this purpose should be small, and in every way constructed, supplied, and administered on the highest therapeutic principles. Expenditures here should be made a secondary consideration, with a view to securing real economy by curing the patient while there is the greatest possibility that he may be cured. We must boldly protest against the seemingly irresistible tendency to build up enormous mixed asylums out of what were originally designed for moderate-sized curative hospitals. Nor must we delude ourselves with the expectation that by simply changing the name of an institution from an asylum to a hospital we thereby alter its real character.

If, in the way indicated, the ever rapidly increasing burden of chronic insanity cannot be prevented from lessening a high standard of curative treatment in our hospitals for the insane, it is incumbent upon us to consider whether it would not be desirable to establish local asylums for the chronic insane, to be built by a single county or a number of counties uniting, the local authorities providing the buildings and the state paying for the support of the inmates on a standard of care approved by state authorities, the institutions to be managed, as are state asylums, by non-partisan, non-salaried boards of trustees, appointed by the governor or by justices of the Supreme Court.

Looking back to the time when our boards were first established, or even to a later period, when these conferences were first formed, and to what has been accomplished since, we may fairly congratulate society on the dawn of a brighter and better era in the administration of public charity. Earnest men and women are to be found in every state working in the

spirit of true philanthropy, seeking to heal, relieve, and elevate the unfortunate, to reduce the volume of pauperism and crime, and to see that the bounty of the people is prudently dispensed. In the performance of our work we have found that states have sometimes erred, not alone from neglect, but from ignorance; and only by the severest and most expensive teachings have they been brought to observe the golden mean between foolish extravagance on the one hand and false economy on the other. Let us offer to these new empires rising in the West the benefit of our costly experience, and, hand in hand with them, seek to advance the highest interests of humanity and to attain a social condition in harmony with divine and natural laws.

CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

BY H. S. EVERETT.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

AN act was passed at the last session of Congress "to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia, and to create a Board of Children's Guardians." Without giving the whole act, it is sufficient here to say that this board is to consist of nine unpaid members, of which three at least must be of each sex. The members must be appointed by the judges of the Police Courts and the judge holding the Criminal Court of the District, met together for the purpose. Three members will be at first appointed for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and afterwards all will serve in sets of three for three years. The board will have charge of all children committed under the present District laws, and generally of all homeless, destitute, and depraved children not over sixteen years of age. It will take care of them pending investigation, and find homes and bread-winning occupations and trades for them, keeping a full record of their antecedents and subsequent history. We can

safely say that in the officials selected for making the appointments we have a guarantee that the board will be chosen from the best elements of the community; and as all the work and the expenditures are to be subject to the investigation of the superintendent of the District charities and the commissioners of the District, little or no chance for abuse of their powers seems to be open to the board

The necessity for this legislative measure arises, not so much from a lack of institutions looking after or taking children, as from a want of system and co-operation in their work, making it difficult to know at once what is to be done with any one neglected child, whereby valuable time is lost, and the health, morals, and even the life of the child sometimes endangered.

The only two incorporated societies which make a business of caring for stray children are the Humane Society, which has an agent for the prevention of cruelty to children, under a Committee on Homes for Children, but has no home of its own to take them into temporarily; and the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, which has a home with a resident agent. The former society reports the investigation of 212 cases of children during the year 1890, of which 137 were sent to institutions or provided with homes. The latter society in 1891 cared for 76 cases sent by the Police Court, procured situations for 80, besides furnishing thousands of lodgings, meals, articles of clothing, and many transportations. It also maintains a night school

In the report for 1890 of the agent of the Humane Society, who is an officer of the police detailed for this work, the following institutions are named as having received children from the society: Washington City Orphan Asylum, Washington Hospital for Foundlings, Industrial Home School, German Orphan Asylum, Reform School (boys), House of the Good Shepherd, House of Mercy, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, National Colored Home, Colored Infant Asylum, Washington Asylum (work-house), Newsboys' Home, St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Women's Christian Union Association.

These are the only resources for destitute children except adoption or admission into families. The Reform School for Girls is not yet in operation.

The agent of the Humane Society, in his report, urges that parents or guardians should be required by law to send their children or wards between the ages of six and fourteen to school for at least six months in the year. He further earnestly recommends the establishment of a Girls' Reform School, as at present the only places of detention for wayward-inclined girls are the House of the Good Shepherd and the House of Mercy, and colored girls are not admitted to these institutions. The former is Roman Catholic and the latter Protestant.

Now let us examine the statistics of the children in the District.

The United States census for 1890 gives the whole number of the children in the District between the ages of five and seventeen, inclusive, as 37,730 white and 20,754 colored, or a total of 58,484, which, for convenience and allowing for increase to date, we will put at 38,000 white and 21,000 colored, or 59,000 in all. The report of the superintendent of the District public schools for 1890 gives the following figures: whole enrollment, 23,574 white, 13,332 colored; total, 36,906; average enrollment, 19,621 white, 10,745 colored; total, 30,366; average attendance, 18,105 white, 10,079 colored; total, 28,184. So that of the 59,000 children in the census, only about 37,000 are on the school-rolls at all; and taking the *average* enrollment, whatever that may be, there are about 29,000 not enrolled, or about as many, allowing for increase, as attend school. The remaining 30,000 are unaccounted for. Of these we may credit possibly 1,000 to the above public institutions, but even then we have the enormous number of 29,000 children let loose on the community. Of these about 19,000 would be white and about 10,000 colored. Some of these doubtless belong to the well-to-do classes, and receive their education at private schools and commercial colleges. Many, especially of the colored children, are obliged to remain at home to assist their parents and earn their own

living in various light occupations. Some are doubtless well employed, though not receiving any education, in stores and offices. But, after all this is allowed for, there must be a very large number, probably at least 10,000, without education or any regular occupation. It is from this class that are recruited the 1972 arrests in a year of persons under sixteen years of age, of which 102 were for assault, 119 for assault and battery, 158 for vagrancy, and 228 for petty larceny. To quote the report of the chief of police:—

“Of the whole number of arrests and cases held, 54 and a fraction were against colored persons. For this condition of affairs the neglected state of the colored child and youth is in a long way responsible, as is evidenced by the fact that of 228 cases of petty larceny 192 were against colored children under sixteen years of age, and of 12 cases of intoxication there were seven white and five colored under sixteen years of age.”

There were 116 children under sixteen sent to the work-house, 48 sent to jail, and 70 sent to the Reform School from the Police Court alone. Here is surely evidence enough of the necessity for and ample work for a Board of Children's Guardians. In a limited, compact community like Washington there is no reason why every child under seventeen should not be known and accounted for. It would seem especially unnecessary that such a large number, as over 22,000 children, should not be enrolled in the lists of the public schools of the District. In this connection the Board of Guardians might greatly aid the superintendent of schools towards increasing night schools, which, as he says, “are the last effort of the state to educate the masses before resorting to compulsion;” also in recommending the appointment of truant officers and the establishment of municipal kindergarten schools.

In the *Scientific American* for September 24th we find the following: “Mr. E. B. Baulton, F. R. S., fascinated the biology section of the British Association with the results of his experiments on caterpillars hatching in pill-boxes. The pepper-moth was the particular insect which he experimented

on, and his experiments show that if you take an egg of one of these and grow it in a gilded pill-box, you get a golden caterpillar. Again, if the pill-box be black, so is the caterpillar; while a mixed environment produced a muddled creature, just as in man the environment of the slum or the palace pretty much determines a person's characteristics." Let us, by all means, put our two-legged caterpillars into gilded pill-boxes.

MISS FEATHERLY'S CUP OF TEA.

BY MISS H. F. KIMBALL.

It was about five o'clock one bright winter afternoon when Miss Featherly took her tea-caddy and tea-pot out of her cupboard. When one has dinner at twelve o'clock one is ready for an early supper. The table was set in orderly array, though but for one person, and the kettle was singing merrily, as it reflected on its bright copper surface the whitely-scoured tables and the polished tins of Miss Featherly's neat kitchen—the "pink of neatness," as was all the little house. For there were no small hands to strew it with toys and crumbs; no large feet to track in dust and mud. No; Miss Featherly lived all alone, and had done so ever since her father and mother had gone to the better land and left her sole proprietor of her small homestead. She had not been *young* then, and was always "sot" in her ways, the neighbors said; and she never heeded their hints or suggestions that she might share her home with some one who needed one. There seemed to be no relatives whom she wanted with her, and she said that "while she was strong and able to do for herself, she did not wish to be bothered with having any one around."

The kettle was now steaming. She scalded her tea-pot, put into it the accustomed "tea-spoonful of tea for herself and one for the tea-pot," and, pouring a little boiling water upon it, set it at the back of the stove to "draw." Then she went to her "buttery" for the other ingredients of her supper, but she found herself a kind of modified Mother Hub-

bard. That is to say, that, although there was cake, and pie, and "sauce" in plenty, there was but a small end of a loaf of bread.

Miss Featherly was dismayed, for the sight of this crust reminded her that her flour-barrel was empty, and that this was her evening for mixing a batch of dough and setting her sponge. Flour she *must* have. She had meant during the day to ask some passing neighbor to leave an order for her at the shop at the "Centre," but now it was too late for that. Usually she did just what she planned to do. There was no one to thwart her and seldom anything to distract her mind from her purpose. But this morning a letter had come, and she had all day been thinking over the news it had brought. Cousin Sylviny, on a retired farm in York state, had written to say that her husband had died after a long illness, leaving her with very small means and a large family of children. What she should do, she said, she did not know; but she piously ended her letter with "the Lord will provide."

Now, do what she would, Miss Featherly had not been able to get this sentence out of her head. She was enough of a Christian to believe it, but somehow she could not help feeling, as never before, that the Lord expects His children to work with Him in such matters. The conviction had suddenly come to her that *she* ought to provide for one of those children of Cousin Sylviny's. If she had only known it, the putting this idea into her mind was God's way of helping them.

But it is one thing to know what we ought to do, and another to do it, and here had been Miss Featherly's struggle all day. One can always find arguments against what one does not wish to do, and so try to refute conscience, and, through excuses, appear blameless in one's own eyes. Could she bear it, to see her nice furniture displaced and smeared, to have her carpets littered and her china broken? Could she endure the noise and confusion an active child would bring into the house, or the fatigue and anxiety which would come with the many ailments to which childhood is subject? She thought she could *not*, and yet conscience still renewed the attack and whispered, "It is your duty."

We all know what such a state of mind is, and that it is not improving to the temper. Miss Featherly was far from her usual serene condition, and, in consequence, the more determined in regard to the flour. "She *would* have some, if she went for it herself." And this she decided she could do, if she made haste. For there was a train to the "Centre" which would reach the "Corners" station in five minutes, and would return in about half an hour—allowing plenty of time for her errand. This would be better than borrowing of her neighbors. Miss Featherly hated to borrow or to lend. It was her boast that she was sufficient for herself.

The little flag-station was very near the house; in fact, on land once belonging to her father's farm. She had sold nearly all the fields, and retained only enough ground for the house and a small vegetable garden (which a neighbor cultivated on shares) and some flower-plots, which had her own tenderest care. On her plants she lavished the affection which had no human object at hand, for all hearts not utterly selfish have capacity for emotions which must find some outlet. When autumn came, flower-pots innumerable filled every sunny window, and in nursing the green leaves and watching the opening buds she passed many an hour which else would have been sad and lonely. They well repaid her care by smiling upon her with the cheer of bright and fragrant blossoms. These ought to have been mentioned before, for they added a cosiness to the house, which else would have been wanting, in its prim tidiness.

To return to our friend. Five minutes was time enough for her to put on her bonnet and cloak and catch the train. When the subject of a railroad had first been agitated in that locality you may be sure that it had no more staunch opponent than our conservative Miss Featherly. The noise, the smoke, the danger, all were bugbears in her imagination, and she lost no opportunity to enlarge upon them as arguments against the project. But the spirit of progress had prevailed; the fact was accomplished, and, as we often must in such

cases, Miss Featherly was forced to confess that everything has its compensations and to find the railroad a great accommodation. She spoke of "our road" with as much sense of ownership as if she had been a large stockholder. Indeed, it gave her a sense of unwonted importance to have the flag put out and the train stop for her alone, if there were no other passengers when she was going to the "Centre" to do her small marketing. Formerly she had been obliged to take a long walk, or wait the chance of a lift from some kind neighbor. Now ten minutes sufficed to reach it. Strangely enough, she had never been moved to ride to either end of the route, but had kept on, a creature of habit, in the narrow, humdrum life at home, such as she had led while her aged parents had needed her care.

She was soon at her destination and in the village shop, which was not far from the station. Miss Featherly had few wants, and the heterogeneous collection of articles from every department known to trade did not tempt her, even though their virtues were announced in flaming placards, or were for sale at prices which were declared great bargains. She had a little talk with the clerk as to the brand she desired, assuring him with a severe air that the last flour she tried had not "riz" well, and she would have no more of it. He was profuse in regrets; assured her that he had some which could not fail to suit her. "Well," she said, "just put up a sample for me, enough to mix to-night, and if you do not hear from me by the day after to-morrow you may know I like it, and can send me a bag of it." He tied up a parcel and also a few crackers she bought, and with them she started to return to the station.

But on the way she met an acquaintance, who greeted her with an item of news which was highly interesting and exciting to both, namely, that the minister's baby had the measles, for no matter how indifferent one may be to people in general, one's minister's affairs are in a sense one's own. What were its symptoms, its mother's alarm, and what the doctor had said, made a tolerably long story, in the midst of which

the noise of an approaching train was heard. Miss Featherly started, ran, and was just in time to be pulled, breathless, up on to the rear platform, by the brakeman, as the train started, thereby punching a hole in the paper bag, through which the flour ran in a snowy trail as she made her way into the car. She sank into a seat, and was still panting when the conductor approached her. She held out a ticket.

He shook his head, and said laconically, "We don't stop there."

"What!" she exclaimed, rather indignantly, as if a right were disputed. "Why do you not stop to-night, as you always do?"

The conductor smiled rather quizzically, and said, "I guess you've made a mistake in the train, marm. You ought to have waited for the accommodation that comes five minutes later than this."

Too true! This was, then, the express, which every night thundered past her little house. "Well, then, I must go on to Berryville, I suppose. I *can* walk, though it is two miles," she said, resignedly.

"But," said the conductor, "we don't stop there either. This is the steamboat train, and we go straight through to Bayport."

Consternation and alarm were on her face. "Bayport!" she cried. "Oh! what time can I go back?"

"Well, marm," he said, rather touched by her dismay, "I'm sorry for you, but you'll have to stay all night, till the boat comes in in the morning."

She stared at him as if she could not have heard aright. "All night!" she cried. "How can I? I don't know any one in Bayport!" in her excitement starting up from her seat and letting the package fall from her lap to the floor with a heavy thud, the flour pouring through a long rent. She did not notice it, nor that her action had attracted the attention of the passengers. The conductor could but be amused at her simplicity and at the comic side of the situation; but her distress was so real and so pitiful that he restrained a smile, and saying that she could go to a hotel, as other folks did — there was a

good one there — he left her to her reflections and went on to attend to his duties.

It would be incredible to any one who had not Miss Featherly's inexperience what terrors this proposition had for her. All the stories she had read of dangers to unprotected women, of fires, of burglars, crowded into her mind. And when, to crown the whole, she remembered that she had no money with her but a little small change, and could not pay for her lodging, she decided that it was impossible. She would not go. She would stay where she was!

This decision was only strengthened as the train went on. At last it reached its destination. The passengers filed past her with their bags and wraps, so absorbed in their own affairs that only a few eyed her curiously as she calmly kept her seat, with grim decision on her visage.

Now the conductor, beneath his acquired brevity and gruffness of speech, had a soft spot in his heart, and he had decided to help the poor old lady, as he called her, to find the hotel. He looked out for her as he assisted the passengers to alight, but she did not appear. He re-entered the car and found her quietly sitting there, the brakeman busy extinguishing the lights.

"Why, marm," said he, "we've got to Bayport."

"Yes, I supposed so," she replied.

"Well, you must come quick, or all the carriages will be gone. I'll show you one that will take you to the hotel."

"Thank you, but I'm not going to the hotel. I am going to stay here," she said simply, as if such a thing were an everyday occurrence.

It was his turn to stare at her.

"Oh no, marm, that won't do," he said. "I never heard of such a thing; you couldn't stay here alone."

"But I must," she pleaded. "I haven't money enough with me to pay at the hotel, and I don't know the folks, and I feel so much more at home here."

He made every objection he could think of. "She wouldn't be comfortable;" "it would be lonely down here on the wharf;" "the company wouldn't allow it; they might

blame him," etc., etc.,—all to no purpose. She said she was used to being alone; that she would take the blame; that she *wouldn't* go to the hotel—even wept at the idea. At last her entreaties and her obstinacy prevailed. He consented to her remaining, or at least gave up the point, telling her that she could lock herself in and be safe from intrusion. He even brought an old great-coat of his which she might fold up for a pillow, and ordered the brakeman to replenish the fire in the stove, which that worthy did with even more than his accustomed zeal, for he felt that in helping her on to the train he was in some measure responsible for her present plight. He trimmed the lamp, too, and asked if he could do anything for her. "Would she like some supper?" She was very grateful. Told him she had some crackers with her, and should be well satisfied if he could get her a cup of tea. He departed, and soon returned, bearing, instead of the fragrant, cheering drink she had expected, a glass of milk.

"He was very sorry, but the people of the little shop here at the wharf never had any one want supper; passengers always had it on the boat. They were just shutting up, the fire was down, and they had nothing hot."

Poor Miss Featherly! she felt a lump in her throat. But she thanked him; both said good night, and she was left alone.

Her first care was to see that the doors at each end were securely locked. Then she peered out of the window into the darkness. The waves were dashing on the piers beneath. Black clouds allowed only an occasional star to be seen, while the twinkling lights, shining from the houses in the town across the river, made her loneliness only the more profound. She felt forlorn indeed when she glanced into the shadowy depths of the long car. She was not fanciful and could not have formulated her feelings, but she had the impression that one gets on looking at a skeleton, the framework once enclosing life, now empty and mute. She seemed quite bewildered, almost doubted her own identity, and there-

came into her mind the nursery rhyme about the old woman who sang

"If this be I, as I hope it be,
I have a little dog at home and he'll know me."

Alas! she had no little dog, no cat even, no living thing to greet her there.

She heard a distant clock strike seven. Only seven! Without much appetite she ate her crackers and drank her milk, for the sake of occupation, thinking wistfully, as she did so, of her comfortable little home, and the steaming kettle she had left upon the stove. If only she could be there, to knit a square of the interminable white counterpane, to mix her bread, to "potter" among her flowers before she went to bed, and to read her chapter. Then she worried about her plants a little, for the wind was rising. But, fortunately, she did not realize how very cold it was growing, thanks to the glowing stove.

At last she thought she might as well try to sleep, and she established herself as comfortably as she could on two seats. But, alas! this was not a *bed*, and for our poor, methodical Miss Featherly, so rudely shaken out of all her habits, this would have been enough to banish continuous slumber, apart from the novel situation. Probably she would say that she "didn't sleep a wink," though that is never true, you know. But it was all a nightmare, and as one hour struck and then another, each interval seemed longer than the last. She seemed to live over her whole life, and every worry, every error, came up for examination. And especially the fresh question of conscience presented itself, which her cousin's letter had started that morning. Could it be only such a little while ago! Was it, as a plain-spoken neighbor had once hinted to her months before, that she had no right to shun every responsibility, and to enjoy her home selfishly, just to indulge herself in her old-maidish ways? Could she endure having one of Cousin Sylviny's girls live with her? She looked at the question from every side, several times

almost determined that she could and would, but then found some excuse why she need not feel it her duty to do this disagreeable thing.

Then she would seem to see her cousin's home. The husband gone, the wife, who had been her loved playmate in childhood, with careworn features, struggling in the battle of life. The little Johanna, her namesake, who must now be twelve years of age, growing up in the backwoods, far from a school or other advantages such as she could easily give her, at the same time taking one mouth from the many her cousin had to feed. She *could*, she would; but again objections would arise, and she found the chains of selfish habit too strong for her to break.

Meanwhile it had begun to snow, and the wind increased in vehemence, until now, at midnight, it blew a gale and whistled wildly about the car, blowing sleet against the panes, and the waves beat violently on the piers below.

Poor Miss Featherly! she was not a coward, but in her situation the storm *was* frightful. No wonder fresh horrors presented themselves in the remembrance of every story of whirlwind and inundation which she had ever heard. Sleep was quite banished, and as she tossed and turned upon her impromptu bed it seemed as if the night would never be over and her conscience never at rest.

At last five o'clock struck. The storm had begun to abate. Six o'clock, and still she watched anxiously for the first signs of dawn. Then she welcomed some faint gleams of light. And what was it approaching? A man carrying a lantern. Would she ever have thought of hailing the presence of a human being with such delight? Her lonely vigil was broken.

She threw up the window and spoke to him, startling him with the sudden and unexpected apparition. "Was the steamer coming in?" she eagerly questioned.

"Oh no, marm," he said. "They have telegraphed that she put back on account of the storm, and she'll not be in before noon," and he went on his way to see if his boat had not been

driven from her moorings, wondering "how in the world the old lady came there," but not enquiring, being one of those rather unsympathetic individuals who, as they pride themselves on saying, "mind their own business."

And poor Miss Featherly had sunk down on her seat in mute despair. It seemed as if she could not endure more hours of waiting. But she was so miserable that she was in a state of passive resignation, and day slowly dawned, clear, cold, and bright, and the stir of daily life began about her. Workmen came to load or unload vessels lying at the wharf. The man in charge of the little station-house came to open it, and soon the smoke arose in cheerful curls from the small chimney. The sight roused her, by a hope of breakfast, and by the time that she thought there might be a chance of finding something ready, having made as good a toilet as was possible under the circumstances, she ventured to descend from her temporary dwelling-place and enter the station. The prospect at first glance was disheartening. Several jars of ancient-looking candy, pop-corn, and chewing-gum, with cigars and ginger-beer, seemed to be the sum of the stock in trade.

The man looked up in surprise at seeing a woman there at such an early hour, knowing that the boat was not expected, and was incredulous when she told him that she had passed the night in the car. But when he became convinced of it his expression changed to pity. "Why, marm," said he, "it was a wild night; bad enough for us in our beds; it must have been fearsome down here. I'll get you a cup of coffee in a twinkling, and I've some sandwiches on hand, ready for the boat passengers. I'll bring 'em to you, marm, just as soon as I can make the coffee." And his ready kindness was so grateful that she almost abstained from saying to herself "what coffee!" when she tasted it, and was greatly refreshed by it. She whiled away a quarter of an hour more in reading the advertisements, notices, and time-tables which adorned the walls of the station, though it was little comfort to read that the boat was due at seven o'clock.

And now the scene was enlivened by a family who had driven from the country, several miles away, and did not know of the detention. Miss Featherly quite felt as if they were her guests, as she received them under the roof which had been her night's shelter, even if it were a peripatetic one. She and the mother became sociable and confidential, and she was quite a heroine by reason of her adventure. It was wonderful how patiently she helped amuse the children, who were restless and cross from having been roused to set out so early and losing their morning nap. They made an end of her store of crackers, and I'm not sure that the kind station-master was not helped a step onward in the possibility of some day needing fresh candy.

She was surprised to find how fast the time ran away, and it did not seem long before people from the town began to appear, in expectation of the boat's arrival. Among these were the friendly conductor and brakeman, each of whom expressed, in his own fashion, the pity he had felt for her alone in such a place in such a storm, and that they were relieved to find her all right.

And now there was the excitement of the boat's coming. Never had she thought to feel so warmly towards a company of strangers. And yet it was a weary, demoralized set of people who came from the belated boat. Among them, to her great delight, was one of her neighbors who had been on a visit to the great city. Seeing a familiar face was next to getting home. Miss Featherly told of her experiences, and, was able to give the news to the fond mother that she had seen her *Fidelia* at the door as she passed the night before. And, as the train moved on, she listened with unwonted interest to the story of her neighbor's doings in the city, even to hearing what presents she had selected for each of her numerous brood.

Thus it was that almost before they knew it they were at the Corners. As she stepped upon the platform Miss Featherly felt as if she were somehow a different woman from the novice who set out to buy her flour and be absent from home.

but half an hour. That her formidable adventure was, perhaps, a blessing in disguise, she even now began to suspect. Strange to say, she felt a little twinge on seeing Mrs. Joy's affectionate greeting from her husband, who was waiting for her. Even more she felt the contrast to her own home-going when they approached Mrs. Joy's house and saw the windows filled with eager faces and when the children rushed out and almost smothered their mother in their tumultuous embrace.

She passed on to her own house, thinking rather bitterly "There is no one to watch for me, no one would have cared if I had never come back." She did not say, as she had sometimes said, that it was no wonder Mrs. Joy had rumpled collars, and her bonnet often askew, and her house never rightly tidy. She was learning that there might be something to compensate for tumbled linen or a litter about the house.

But when poor Miss Featherly opened her door her reception was even more chilling than she had pictured to herself. The house seemed colder than the outer air. The fire was all out, the water in pail and kettle frozen, and her plants, her beloved plants, stood with drooping and blackened leaves.

This was the last drop in the cup of Miss Featherly's trials. Tears flowed fast, and, as they flowed, seemed to soften her perverse heart. "Oh," she sobbed, as she sat with her face buried in her hands, "I am rightly punished. I gave to my plants all the care and affection which I should have shared with a fellow-creature. I have no living thing, not even a plant or a fire, to welcome me home. But it shall be so no longer. I, too, will again know the blessedness of human love, even if it brings with it annoyances and trials. I will do what I know is my duty."

The resolution once *wholly* made, Miss Featherly was ready for action,—her vigorous self once more. She laid aside bonnet and shawl, kindled the fire, and set on the kettle. Then she brought out pen, ink, and paper, and as soon as there was heat enough to loosen her stiff fingers, she wrote her letter, while the singing tea-kettle seemed an accompaniment to the gladness in her heart. Now that the sacrifice was

made it did not seem so very heavy. By the time the letter was ended, sealed, and stamped, the kettle was boiling briskly. She poured water upon the leaves which had been ready in the tea-pot the night before, saying, grimly, that she thought they must be well drawn, and, sitting down to her lonely table, soon to be brightened by the presence of the little Johanna, at last Miss Featherly drank her long-delayed cup of tea.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE IN LONDON.

BY MRS. S. S. BLANCHARD.

EVERY one who has read that charming book of Walter Besant's called "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," must feel an interest in the fruition of the work toward which he contributed the success of his book.

The People's Palace stands in a large area of ground in the very heart of the East End, on Whitechapel Road, that finest of all the roads in London (about half-way between Mile End Road and Stepney Green), in that section which has been so feelingly described as the "Joyless City." What better place than this to erect a People's Palace that shall rear its stately head in this great highway of a half-million of people, and proclaim in the most "lasting and effective way" the aims and hopes of its founders? The facade is of that most graceful of all styles, the Grecian, whose beauty is not lost in the massive pillars of great solidity, in which the English so much delight, by the beauty of its proportions. Viewed from Mile End Road it is large and rotund, with minarets springing from its side, as if inviting men to learn to rise and to enjoy that "sort of recreation which is both pleasure and rest," and whose welcoming doors invite "all sorts and conditions of men" to a place for the instruction and happiness of all. Costing some half a million of dollars, it stands a proud monument of a noble English charity. As you pass the great clock-tower, keeping its "watch and ward" over the passers-by, to the

southerly side of the building you find three projecting oriels, covered in with glass. Ascending a broad flight of steps, you are in the Winter Garden, which is long, high, and broad enough to permit the growth of palm, fern trees, and plants from many different climes. In what pleasanter picture can the imagination indulge than under the dull gray sky of a London winter, in this conservatory, lulled by its soothing warmth, and rejoicing in all this growth of beauty, the old, the invalid, and the life-weary can have opportunity to enjoy that rest and quiet that is denied to them in their own dreary homes. Crossing the rotunda, you find seats and newspapers provided. Airy in the summer, lighted and warmed in the winter, the hard-working can spend a leisure hour, and the small children, usually in everybody's way, "dawdle out" their day in space enough for their own and other people's comfort. Descending to the basement, you find the Technical and Trade Schools, in which boys are taught to handle the saw, turn a lathe, and learn some useful handicraft, and rooms filled with machinery, especially those devoted to those two mighty forces of the present century, electricity and steam. There are bath-rooms and swimming-baths, a gymnasium filled with the necessary adjuncts for the development of the human frame, and with much pardonable pride the attendant informs you of the success of the scholars. Here, also, are play-rooms, where, amid narrow town life, children can have their games, and the People's Palace resounds with fun. In the grounds they can swing, play ball and tennis, and workers of all sizes in the open air can look on and do nothing, often the only pleasure those whose lives are spent in toil can really enjoy. As you ascend, you reach the modeling-rooms, where, amid the finest models and Grecian friezes, you are surprised, as the modeling-cloths are turned away, to see such successful work. There are rooms devoted to wood-carving, drawing, and painting, photography, and needlework in all its many branches. Here, also, are the library, music-room, lecture, and art-rooms, rooms where they can dance and sing, rooms filled with cheerfulness and light.

QUEEN'S HALL.

In the centre of the building is the Queen's Hall, capable of seating twenty-five hundred people, with a fine arched ceiling, through whose vaulted and stained glass roof the morning sun was shining, with a subdued and softened light, tinting and painting all around us with a glory all its own. It is surrounded by the statues of all the great and good queens who have labored and sympathized with the people, culminating in a life-size statue of Queen Victoria in the central portion of the hall. The organ was a most generous gift from T. Dyer Edwardes of the City. The acoustic qualities of the hall proved an entire success, when all ears were strained to catch the Queen's voice as she announced the hall opened, in the Jubilee year of her reign. Three times during the week concerts are given in this hall, at three-pence each, and on Bank holiday the opera of "Maritana" was performed before a crowded audience, to which some of the finest singers from the different opera companies in London volunteered their services. A week later five hundred children from the near neighborhood gave a concert, under an able and efficient leader. To the looker-on of that vast crowd of people, of fathers and mothers, whose hearts must have been thrilling as the sweet voices of their children rung and echoed through the hall, what a contrast was here presented to those whose leisure is spent in those terrible pests of all London, whose scarlet bedizened walls and brilliant lights flash out from the corners of almost every street.

Three times a year the street costermongers have a donkey and pony show in the grounds. On a fine day in July, as we wended our way to the Palace, we found Whitechapel in full holiday array, the animals and carts decked out with rosettes and streamers of the brightest and gayest hues, and from time to time the Jacks and Jennies lifted up their voices, startling all the echoes along the Mile End Road. They looked well-fed and well-groomed, and many of them were evidently decked by loving female hands. Each particular donkey's ears seemed to stand more erect, and have higher

aspirations, than those of his neighbors. As to the ponies, they capered about and stepped out as if they aspired to be carriage horses at the very least. One particular black pony, bringing up the rear, whose glossy sides were groomed to the highest state of perfection, and most sumptuously decked in orange ribbons, shook his naughty head and threw out his forelegs, as he was led by his master around the grand parade (to the music of the Coster's Hall Band), as if he was the very champion of all the ponies, and sure of the prize that I have no doubt he won. The Princess Louise gave the prizes, and the venerable Baroness Burdett Coutts, a woman whose broad-minded and noble use of life has made her very popular with the East Enders, gave to each, ten shillings apiece; and four, only, out of the two hundred failed to win the gift. This celebration was first started by the late Lord Shaftesbury, who some time ago was presented with a donkey by the Golden Lane costermongers. Suspended above the platform, in the evening, at Queen's Hall, was a banner representing him with his arm around the animal's neck, as he stood on that memorable occasion. Surely one can but think that the society with the long name will ere long cease to have work among the costermongers at the East End. As we watched that vast crowd of well-ordered and happy people, especially the children, in their holiday best, so familiar with the long-eared Jacks and Jennies, all evidently interested in their neighbors' behalf, stealing a glance to the front of the Palace, all alive with its flags and banners streaming aloft in the soft summer breeze, we fancied it almost seemed happy itself at its own success.

One could almost picture that marriage-feast when Angela whispered to Harry to speak to the people from his very heart. Springing to his feet, he told them that this was "their palace, a palace of their very own, a palace of delight," whose welcoming and sheltering arms would be always ready to receive, and whose out-stretched hands would be ever ready to assist, even those whose feet were only on the very lowest round of the ladder, and to fan the faintest

spark of genius to a flame. Here they should have some joy and happiness in their lives, and some of the blessed sunshine should be theirs. "Life was short at the very best, and they should make the most of it." It was rather a serious ending, but he had spoken from his heart, and, as he took his seat, the people stood while the organ pealed forth and played that grand Old Hundredth Psalm.

My thoughts travelling on and over that dreary waste of waters to my own beloved country, I could but hope that in some not far distant future, in every large and crowded city, there might be a "People's Palace, a palace of their very own, a Palace of Delight."

PACIFIC CITY.

BY ALBERT K. OWEN.

PACIFIC CITY has been laid out on the north shore of the Straits of Joshua, Topolobampo Harbor, Sinaloa, Mexico. Its site covers an area of twenty-nine square miles, which is equal to that of Manhattan Island or to New York City proper. Its farm and park annex covers about two hundred thousand acres. The climate of Pacific City and its neighboring shores and bays is exceptionally fine and health-giving. The winter is warmer and the summer is quite as cool as it is at San Diego, California. Never have persons enjoyed better health than have those who have lived for the past five years on the shores of Topolobampo Bay.

The approval, by Mexico, of Pacific City is the first instance, we believe, where a nation has adopted a plan for a city, park, and farm before a house was constructed upon the site; and it will be seen, if studied, that every step in laying out Pacific City, and in securing the beaches for bathing, the fisheries, the oyster inlets, the bays, the shores, the islands, the park reservations, and the farming areas, has been a careful and incessant study and a patient and persistent labor, fraught with expenses and difficulties, for the fifth of a cen-

tury; and it is now designed that all shall be reserved, in toto, for the uses of the citizens of Pacific City forever, and that every detail of occupation and construction within the limits of Pacific City, and on its farms, etc., shall be a subject of forethought, order, and discipline — that duty, method, and love shall go hand in hand to make a model place in which to live and to be of use to others and to ourselves.

Pacific City is to be controlled, and all its farms, bays, parks, fisheries, etc., are to be managed by a joint stock — by The Credit Foncier Company, which is incorporated in Colorado, and acts in Mexico under special and comprehensive charters granted by the Mexican Congress.

Credit Foncier means credit and home; hence, The Credit Foncier Company is a corporation based upon home labor, home money, home virtue, home love, and home life. The underlying thought and the fixed purpose of the promoters of The Credit Foncier Company is to assist every resident member or head of family to build and furnish a private, distinct, individual, luxurious, and thoroughly-appointed home. A people well-housed, regularly and systematically employed, and free from tax, rent, tithe, and mortgage, will be a God-loving, an order-doing, and a peace-following people. A people who are regularly, remuneratively, agreeably, and methodically employed by their own agents, in well-selected and useful industries which belong to themselves, can be relied upon to go in the way of the truth, the right, and the beautiful.

The greatest statute — that of Queen Elizabeth — was: "Put the people to work." This is an unalterable tenet with The Credit Foncier Company, for it guarantees employment to every resident stockholder upon his or her own lands, or in his or her own shops, stores, counting-houses, telegraph offices, schools, etc., etc. Pacific City is the only community in the world where all kinds of willing labor, skill, and talent can be at once utilized for the good of every person concerned. The moment labor is ready and offered, it is accepted to perfect some detail in a plan which is fixed,

and which is of some substantial benefit to every person concerned.

There can not long be an idle resident member in Pacific City. If a person will not do one thing he or she will be assisted to do another. Hence, there can not be a poor person in Pacific City, for occupation will be certain to bring its cash payment on the execution of the task. There will not be, at any time, for any purpose, or for any person, any cause for alms or charity; for the company, from its public funds, insures every resident stockholder in case of accident, old age, illness, fire, flood, cyclone, etc., etc.; and that, too, without ever taking a direct contribution of one cent from any person.

The home is the private property of the individual, as is the private carriage, the pleasure boat, the bicycle, the sewing-machine, etc., etc.; but the land, the streets, the water supplies, fuel, gas, electric lights and powers, tramways, manufactures, exchanges, etc., belong to the citizen stockholders in common; just as in a railroad its stations, rights of way, bridges, hotels, restaurants, telegraph and telephone lines, electric lights, machine shops, water supplies, ferry boats, etc., belong, in common, to the stockholders of the railroad company; and not any one of the properties can be alienated by any one of the stockholders or by the company. All construction, decorating, etc., in Pacific City will be carried on by The Credit Foncier Company, just again as a railroad company does; but private houses will be built in accordance with the plan and at the cost of the stockholders who wish to occupy the same. The house can never be sold, mortgaged, rented, or alienated from the company; but it is the property of the one who orders it built — for his or her own use for life, and it may go to his or her heir, *providing* that said heir is a stockholder and wishes to live in the same; otherwise the cost of the same will be paid by the company to the said heir. Absenteeism cannot be permitted in Pacific City. Persons who do not have a residence within the city cannot, in any way, be permitted to mar the lives and pur-

poses of those who do ; nor can a person live inside of Pacific City and send his earnings to another who lives outside of the city ; for to do so would be to do just what the Chinese do when they come to the United States to support their relatives in China. In case a householder wishes to go away permanently, or to remove to another house upon any property controlled by the company, the company pays him or her for the house and lot-use, which he or she quits, the price equal to the exact amount that he or she paid the company for the same, to the driving of the last nail or to the painting of the smallest door, *that, not a cent less nor a cent more.* There is no speculation from first to last in Pacific City ; and, as all construction, etc., is performed by the company, the public books will show to the last cent the cost of everything done upon each and every property within the city and upon its annex lands, etc. The unearned increment ever remains, by this plan, with the community. The citizens, in their entirety, created it ; and to the citizens, in their entirety, it will remain and for all time.

It must be plain, even to the blind, that when the citizens pay for water-uses, lot-uses, tramway service, electric lights, meals at the public restaurants, to hear a public opera, etc., etc., they pay for a direct service rendered ; but in Pacific City, instead of these revenues going into the pockets of a few who have gotten special monopolies to build, own, and operate, for their own aggrandizements, these public conveniences and absolute necessities in every other city in the world, the said revenues go into the public fund or city treasury, and are used over and over again in payment of public works, benefits, and adornments, etc., etc.

In The Credit Foncier Company woman holds stock, votes, and is eligible to office or public trust, the same as man. She holds her property in her own name, receives, deposits, and uses her own money, selects her own occupation, and is, to all intents and purposes, as independent of man as man is of her. In Pacific City a woman will have all the rights that a man has, and three more — the right to the first

choice of occupation, the right by courtesy to the best seat and reserved place, and the privilege of the doubt. Again, while it is man's duty to work eight hours during six days each week, it is the privilege of woman to work only six hours during five days. After we get our machinery well started and methodically organized, man need not work more than six, and woman more than four, hours each working-day; for mechanics, chemistry, and electricity will yet take from man and woman all the drudgery and heavy burdens of production. There can not be a cultured people where there are not hours of elegant leisure every day under refined and varied influences; hence, as home industries are more and more diversified, and articles of finished manufacture are nearer and nearer perfected in a thoroughly-appointed community, leisure and books and music and flowers and entertainments will become more and more within the power of those who discipline their lives to habits of industry under one comprehensive management of city, farm, factory, and exchange.

It is the wasted moments, the destruction of materials, the misdirected labors, the ruined lives, which mark the decadence of a people. Our existing no-system, for nobody, at no time, in no place, is having its fruits. We hope to show how to arrest this tendency of our race, which is now sliding on the down grade to perdition. By means of integral co-operation, such as is to be practised in Pacific City, there cannot be any labor misdirected or any material wasted, for everything that is done belongs to a fixed and carefully-matured plan, and every kind of service offered is at once utilized, and waste paper, old rags, bones, refuse matter, sewerage, etc., are preserved and utilized again and again; and there cannot be any life ruined because of evil surroundings, for saloons, gambling dens, dives, women of questionable occupation, horse-racing, cock-fighting, betting, stock-jobbing, brokerage, games of chance, "futures," stock exchanges, and such like pernicious practices and places, cannot exist within our jurisdiction. There will not be any way possible

for a non-producing class of any sort to survive with us. Labor will be the foundation of our aristocracy. Those who will not work will not be allowed to play. Persons who try to live by their wits with us will not have a pleasant experience.

Each resident member is paid for just what he or she produces or does at the time he or she delivers the product or renders the service, and the price paid is that which was contracted to be paid by the company before the work was entered upon. The ways and means of payment, within the company, are based upon the exchange of services — one service offsetting another service. This is the adjustment of equivalents by means of a clearing house where all accounts are rendered by credits and debits. By the credit and debit system of accounts kept by the Bank of Venice, the Venetians were facilitated in their exchanges during the centuries that that republic ruled the Mediterranean and dictated to the commerce of the world; and these credits, let it be remembered, were always at a premium over "*the gold ducats*" so famous for their coin value. By the credit and debit system all that a member earns is credited to him or to her, and all that he or she consumes or uses from the company's store, for his or her own, is debited against him or her. What can be more simple — what nearer just? After all, is it not the services of others that we all want in exchange for the services we give? Does any one, who thinks seriously upon the subject, have any idea that it is gold, silver, or paper money that we need to eat, to sleep upon, to shelter ourselves with, or to transport ourselves in? By the credit and debit system, *service* becomes the sole *legal tender* in Pacific City, and, hence, labor, which is the source of all wealth, becomes the sole basis for all exchange. Is this not right? Is this not Christian? By this ways and means for the adjustment of accounts a person gets just what is his or her due, and at just the time it is due, and without discount, discomfort, distress, discord, or disaster; and the person who does not work has not anything to exchange for

the products of those who do work. Christians who have been taught to believe in the righteousness of giving "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye," will not have to strain their consciences much to see that there is equity in giving *a service for a service*.

Stockholders can deposit, in the company's bank, Mexican dollars, United States money, British sovereigns, company credits, etc., etc., and can check against the same at any time and get just exactly what they deposited. Not any interest will be given nor any charge be made; or stockholders may invest, at their own option, with the company in any public work, such as is building; for instance, in electric lights, street car lines, electric washing-machines, etc., etc., to the maximum amount of 25 per cent. of the entire cost of the same, and they may enjoy profits or suffer losses, as it may be, pro rata, with the company. The company encourages members to invest their credits, etc., upon a profit-sharing basis, but does not permit interest or discount within its jurisdiction. If a resident stockholder has credits at the company's bank and wishes to go to New York, London, Paris, or elsewhere, he or she will take a letter of credit upon the outside bank with which the company's bank does its business, just as a traveller does now in going from one country to another. Letters of credit are the world's money. There is no other. Coins of one country are never carried by business men, between countries. Of course the company's bank has to have a credit with an outside bank before this can be done. The sooner we get to manufacturing and railroading the sooner this will be brought about.

Every resident member in Pacific City will be encouraged to be a producer. "The victory of life is truly won when one gains the habit of work." No matter what the position, culture, or specialty of a colonist may be, he or she will be better if he or she labors in his or her vineyard, shop, laboratory, studio, or factory for four or more hours each working-day. In every walk of life those who have combined study and accomplishments with out-door exercises have been the most vigorous in body and mind. The chopping of a

tree, the hoeing of a potato-patch, the caring for poultry, the bringing in and milking the cows, etc., etc., will be found to be much more in keeping with good health and good morals, for men, women, girls, and boys, than practising on horizontal bars, swinging Indian clubs, and using other devices made to cater to the ill-directed tastes of a leisured-lazy class that they may excuse themselves from doing something useful. While there are homes to build, rivers to control, streams to bridge, roads to make, parks to beautify, waste places to reclaim, game to preserve, fish to protect, trees to plant, cotton to pick, etc., etc., there need be no lack of physical and manly exercise independent of artificial means to develop the muscles and to give good appetites to our people. Let a community once make it known that to labor, upon details in a fixed plan, is to be on the road to honor and to preferment, and there will be found plenty of persons of culture, skill, and merit who will join the ranks, each day, to make high places low and low places beautiful. I take it that the farmer or the mechanic does not have to hit at suspended sandbags or to turn himself through flying trapezes to get up a healthy circulation; why, therefore, should there be time and brain and force wasted by artificial means to exercise the body? We consider it a wrong against society to put up machines, to exercise an over-indulged class, so long as there remains so much to do in every place and at all times to make this earth of ours a fit place for cultured persons to dwell upon.

Man is not put in this world for himself alone. It is impossible for any one man to make himself happy or useful. His duty is to give to society, at least, an equivalent for what society has given him, and any one who does not do this is unmindful of his debts—he or she takes things of labor and of value without giving something equal in return. Persons who reflect seriously upon society, as it presents itself to-day, are beginning to recognize this, that each person owes his or her first duty to others—to society; for certain it is, no one man or no one woman ever made his or her own talents or accomplishments, or sheltered, fed, clothed, or

protected him or herself. We believe that those who have ideas and cultures should freely and gladly give them to those who will utilize them. This idea of justice will not be recognized just at this time, for there is too much glamor and evil around us to see, through the dim money-mist of accepted delusion, the equity in anything. However, science, chemistry, invention, and integral co-operation will yet combine to open the eyes of man to what is just and right and noble. Persons who have been most favored, by constitution and by institution, will yet come to feel that they owe most to others — to the wards of society. Ideas, talents, accomplishments, and skill are as much the product and the outcome of the community in which they have been fostered and obtained as the unearned increment from land is the outcome of the coming together of people in city life.

By the ways and means of integral co-operation which is to be practised in Pacific City everything that is good and useful and elevating can be enjoyed. All that is elegant, good, and magnificent in architecture can be reproduced, studies in oil can adorn the walls of the most humble, studies in bronze and marble can stand in every grass-plot, music can be heard every hour, chimes can call us to our public duties, to our amusements and gatherings, the newest inventions can be, at once, put into service, every paper and magazine of the world can be at the call of any resident stock-holder, the most eloquent preachers can be encouraged to preach to us the best sermons from the most select texts, the best cooked and served meals can be at the command of every citizen at the least cost of labor and time, and that repose, which can come only where there is a feeling of perfect security for oneself, and where there is a certainty that every fellow-being is comfortable and above want, will be enjoyed in Pacific City as nowhere else on earth.

LAW AND ORDER.

"We ask only obedience to law."

THE PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES.

BY L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

ALMOST every mail brings to me one or more letters from other communities in this or other states of the Union, asking for advice and assistance about forming societies for the purpose of bringing about a better enforcement of the temperance laws. These letters come from the "no-license" as well as the "license" towns and cities of our own state; they also come from the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, and Kansas, the laws of which prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, as well as from other states of the Union which license their saloons and place them under legal restrictions more or less severe.

In all these letters the complaint is common that the existing temperance law, whether one which absolutely forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor, or one which permits such sale under certain restrictions, is not enforced, and fails to accomplish its purpose.

The time was when laws placing restriction upon the liquor-traffic were known as "excise laws," and their purpose was simply to secure a revenue for the support of the government. It was such a law that Robert Burns, the greatest of Scotland's poets, was appointed to administer. The purpose of these laws was changed in the United States after the influence of the great Washingtonian movement began to be felt during the decade between 1840 and 1850. A similar change, to

some, although a less, extent, followed the crusade of Father Mathew in the laws of Great Britain.

In the United States at the present time we ostensibly enact laws placing restriction upon the liquor-traffic for the purpose of diminishing the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors in the interest of sobriety and temperance, and to promote order and the well-being of the people. While public sentiment demands and secures the enactment of laws for this worthy purpose, the people fail to reap the benefit proposed because the legislative enactments are nullified by non-enforcement.

It is the chief purpose of Law and Order Leagues to remedy this defect in our government, and to secure to the people the benefit of the laws which public opinion has compelled our legislators to write upon the statute-books of our several states.

It has long been settled that the control of the liquor-traffic is a local police regulation within the control of the several states. The Supreme Court of the United States has again and again affirmed the right of state legislatures to restrict or entirely prohibit the traffic in alcoholic beverages in the interest of peace, good order, and the general well-being of their people. Our temperance laws, be they strong or weak, rest upon a solid foundation; they are enacted in pursuance of the will of the people, who, of right, act through their legislatures, which have undoubted authority to limit, restrict, or to entirely prohibit the sale of beverages dangerous to the general welfare, as they shall deem best for the good of all the people.

But only half the battle is won when the people have formulated their will and caused their representatives to express it in statute law, with adequate penalties of fine and imprisonment for its violation. We live in a republic, and the people administer and enforce the laws, as well as make them. We choose our executive and judicial, as well as our legislative, officers. This fact has been too much lost sight of in the past; there has been too much reliance placed upon

the law, and too little attention has been given by the people, and especially by the voters, to the election of faithful officers to administer and execute the laws that have been enacted. The Law and Order Leagues have come to remedy this defect, which is a serious one in our government, in the administration of all our criminal laws, and especially those enacted to promote temperance.

No one need go far to find a community in which temperance laws, and many others, are absolutely dead letters upon the statute-book. Although the fact that the law is upon the statute-book is *prima facie* evidence that it is properly there, that it expresses the will of the people, and has been enacted because the people willed that it should be, it fails to accomplish its purpose because the people have believed that, if they compelled the enactment of a law, and elected officers who were obliged to take an oath to enforce that and all other laws before entering upon the duties of their offices, they had done their part, and ceased to interest themselves further. The Law and Order Leagues have come into being to follow the law, and the officers appointed to administer it, until it accomplishes the will of the people, and compels obedience to the law, and secures for the people the good that the statute was enacted to confer.

The people have never hesitated to urge and petition their legislative representatives to enact new laws. The issue has been, and is, drawn in nearly every election, between those who will enact good temperance laws and those who will favor the liquor-traffic by their vote and their influence. Oftentimes the forces of evil make little resistance to the election of men who are known to favor stringent laws against the traffic in intoxicating liquors; while everything possible is done to prevent the election of men to executive offices who are known to be favorable to an honest and vigorous enforcement of such laws.

Only a short time since, a prominent lawyer, living in Texas, told me that some two or three years ago he was a candidate for election to the office of district attorney of his

county. He was, soon after his nomination, informed that he could not be elected because the gamblers, illegal liquor-sellers, and brothel-keepers knew that he would enforce the laws if elected, and he was defeated, as had been prophesied. But a few months later the same gentleman was nominated for election to the state Senate, and the same constituency gave him a triumphant election by a large majority. The forces of evil recognized the difference between law and legislative enactments, between law-makers and those who administer law. Pope's adage is as true now as when uttered three hundred years since: "That law is best, which is best administered!" The voters interested in the prohibited vocations were willing that my friend should assist in making the laws, because they trusted their power to defeat their enforcement, but they would not allow his election to the office of district attorney because they knew he would do his duty and use the power of his office to compel obedience to law.

The Law and Order Leagues have come into being to bring about harmony in government; to give the legislative enactment life and the living force of law; to apply the will of the people to the suppression of the evils which afflict society, which it sends representatives to legislate against. The Leagues believe it quite as important to influence the executive officers to a proper performance of their duties as to compel their legislative representatives to record the people's will.

It is well to consider some of the reasons why so many of our laws, and especially those placing restriction upon the liquor-traffic, fail of their purpose through non-enforcement.

First.—The representatives of the whole people of the state make the law for all residents of the Commonwealth to obey. The law, therefore, represents the average sentiment of the whole Commonwealth; but its administration is entrusted to local officers chosen by the people of their respective towns and cities. The executive officer, therefore, feels called upon to be guided by the sentiment of his locality rather than by the law; hence we so often hear executive

officers exclaim: "There is no public sentiment demanding the enforcement of that law!" Yet the law could not long remain upon the statute-book unless it represented the sentiment of a majority of the voters of the state.

Second. — Voters having an interest in illegal business, who derive pecuniary profit from occupations which are prohibited, conspire and combine together to secure the election of officers whom they can control. The same class use every influence in their power to prevent the administrative officers from the performance of their duty. Coaxing, persuasion, and presents, when they will be accepted, are brought to bear. Threats of removal from office at the next election, and every other power, are used to the full extent. Meantime the law-abiding people, those who, from disinterested motives, act only from a desire to promote the general welfare, having no selfish ends to serve, no pecuniary interest whatever, attend quietly to their own affairs, and leave the officers of their choice to be influenced by those who reap rich profit from pursuing avocations forbidden by law. The Law and Order Leagues are combinations of the friends of the law, who combine together to resist the conspiracies of the law-breakers, and to uphold the officers in the performance of their duties. Asking "only obedience to law," making their demand from no selfish purpose, laboring solely for the good of the people, the members of the Law and Order Leagues go forward with their work, confident of ultimate success. The law, the right, and the fears of their opponents make the work of the leagues easy, and certain to accomplish its purpose.

Third. — The voters who realize the profits of illegal traffic, and their sympathizers, all act together when an officer having power to prevent or punish their wrong-doing is to be elected. Unfortunately, the friends of law and order divide upon other questions. Their votes are, too often, given according to their views upon national politics when they are to aid in choosing local officers whose sole duty it is to administer state laws. The Law and Order Leagues constantly appeal to all the law-abiding voters to inform themselves and

to use their suffrages for the election of officers who will do their duty, and use the power of their positions to enforce the laws and to suppress all lawless traffic. Too often it happens that the best element of the voters fails to attend the primary elections, and the smaller but more active element in both parties, which favors loose administration, or even an absolute nullification of the laws, combines together, and makes it impossible for the law-abiding portion of the electors to accomplish their will at the election, although they may be largely in the majority.

A very recent instance has just been brought to my notice, which will illustrate the fact that laws do not enforce themselves, and that the officers fail to perform their duty in places where the friends of the law fail to make their influence felt. An orchestra composed of young ladies was employed very recently, through an Amusement Bureau, to play at a fair in one of the cities of a state which has had a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for almost forty years. The young ladies were met by carriage upon their arrival and carried to a beer-garden. The place was called a "Music Hall," but these young girls were expected to sit and play in a room filled with dissolute men smoking and drinking. All kinds of intoxicating liquor were openly sold to all who would buy. One of the young ladies left immediately and returned to her friends. Others were obliged to remain in the service of the great law-breaker because they lacked the means to return to their homes, and this in a city with many Christian churches, with as strong a law as can be drawn, with a mayor and police force sworn to properly administer and thoroughly enforce such law. If any city in the country needs an active Law and Order League, with a board of fearless officers, that city is Manchester, New Hampshire.

There are some specific remedies for the existing lax administration of our temperance and other laws of like character.

First. — The police force should never be a local institution, in the choice of which the saloon or brothel-keeper has

an equal voice with the clergyman. The source of power of the officer appointed to administer law should come from the same source as that of those who make the law. There should be uniformity of administration throughout the whole commonwealth. The law should mean the same thing to the law-breaker in Suffolk County that it means on Cape Cod or in the Berkshire hills. When the Legislature enacts a law it should go into full operation in all parts of the jurisdiction. A petition was presented to the last Massachusetts Legislature asking for the division of the state into police districts, in each of which the police work shall be under the control of a board appointed by the Governor and Council. This subject will be brought forward again at the next session, and will be pressed.

The power to correct all such evils rests with the law-abiding people, and it is the province of the Law and Order Leagues to organize them for this purpose. If all friends of our temperance laws will become interested and active members of the League, we shall soon demonstrate the fact that our laws express the will of the people so far as they go, and that still stronger laws are needed and can be enforced.

INTELLIGENCE.

RAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

FROM A LETTER TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED
AUGUST 9, 1892.

ONE of the widows, who has recently come to us, has a baby girl one year and a half old. The mother is only eighteen years of age. She belongs to the Vaishya class. Her father died when she was about eight years old. Her mother was young and poor, and went to cook and do menial service in different places. She gradually lost her goodness and fell into bad company. Once she had planned to sell her little daughter to be brought up for bad purposes, and had taken the price-money from the woman. The child, suspecting she was to be taken to some bad place, entreated her mother to marry her to some good man, instead of selling her to a bad woman. The unnatural mother would not listen to her entreaties, and was about to give her up, when a neighbor, a kind-hearted old man, hearing the cries of the poor child, arrived just in time to save her from a fate worse than death. He ransomed her, and adopted her as his own daughter. When G—— was eleven years of age he married her to a nice young man of her own caste, but kept her with him until she was old enough to take the responsibilities of a wife. About four years ago she went to her husband, with whom she lived very happily for a little while. Being a good and thrifty young man, he saved money enough to make himself and his young wife very comfortable. A little girl baby was born to them, and they loved her very much. But soon after her birth the young husband died suddenly of heart disease.

Poor G—— was soon robbed of all the money her husband had left, which was enough to support her comfortably. Her jewels were taken from her, and she was made to work as a slave in the hands of her cruel relatives. She did not know what it was to rest, to have enough to eat, or to hear a kind word. Her poor baby received the same heartless treatment; she was continually beaten and scolded, and almost starved. G—— suffered all these wrongs silently and patiently, blaming no one but her own “fate” for all the sorrows and evils that had befallen her.

About four months ago her sister-in-law, listening to the advice of a neighbor, tried to sell G—— to bad people. The young widow refused to be sold. She had done her best and was willing to work like a slave for her sister-in-law, for her husband's sake, but she could not be forced into a life of shame. So one day, taking her little girl in her arms, she fled to her adopted father for protection. But this father had lost his wife, who loved G—— as a daughter. He was very poor, unable to work, and dependent on his children, and could not care for her, much as he would like to do so.

G—— was in sore difficulty. She and her baby were starving, yet she dared not go out to do menial work, knowing the fate of young widows who did so. Rather than live a sinful life she resolved to leave her child with an acquaintance, and put an end to her own existence.

Just at this time G—— became acquainted with a Christian lady, a friend of mine living in Bombay, and begged her to do something for her. This friend thought of the Sharada Sadan, and wrote to me at once, asking if I could give G—— shelter. Before my reply reached her poor G—— became desperate and begged my friend to send her to some safe place at once, that she might not destroy herself. She was sent to Poona by a morning train with directions for finding the Sharada Sadan. But on arriving at the station she found herself in a strange place, among strange people, and no one could tell her how to find the house. At last she met several young men, who said they would take her to me. After

walking some distance, and the answer to her eager questions being that the house was still farther away, G—— began to be suspicious that all was not right. She was bewildered, trembled with fear, and began to think it not safe to trust any one. She had, however, presence of mind to ask a policeman to direct her to the Sharada Sadan. He took her at once to the gate, the young men following them. I was returning from my errands in the bazaar, and found the poor, forlorn young girl in the gate-way, surrounded by those wicked young men. I took in the situation at once, sent her into the house, and the young men soon left.

I cannot tell you how deeply I was touched to see G—— in rags, her face sorrowful and emaciated, and her poor, starved baby looking more like the skeleton of a monkey than like a human child.

However, my girls and I did the best we could to make mother and child comfortable; and for three weeks after their arrival I told G—— to do nothing but eat a great deal, and rest thoroughly. The baby, who had received nothing but cruel treatment from all except her mother, would come to none of us. She used to faint almost every hour, and no smile lighted her face, no matter what we did to please her. But gradually, as she found no one was unkind to her or wished to beat her, she began to change. I spoke kind words to her now and then, and one day, finding that she liked flowers, I won her heart at once with them.

Now both mother and child are very happy. G—— often speaks of her hard experience, and expresses much gratitude for the kindness she receives here. These hard experiences have made her a very tender-hearted and sympathetic woman. She is applying herself diligently to her studies, and will, some day, make a very good, useful woman.

RAMABAI.

FROM THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD—A GOVERNMENT
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

IF the election of Mr. Dadabhai Navroji to Parliament was a "romantic incident," as the *Times* says, what epithet, we wonder, should be applied to the journey to America of an unprotected Hindu widow; to her loving reception by American ladies; to the formation of "Ramabai Circles;" to the return of the wanderer to India, but with links binding her to America; and finally to the installation, a few days ago, of the "Sharada Sadan" into a building of its own in Poona, worth Rs. 45,000, with an assured income that will enable it to carry on its beneficent work for a number of years until it is seen what the future will bring forth. Romantic is no word for it. It is gratifying to know that all that is best in native society is in hearty sympathy with the work of this gifted Marathi lady. The race that can produce such a woman certainly need despair of nothing, and the whole pathetic story, so creditable as it is to America, gives one quite a new conception of the possibilities which seem to lie in the future from the daily increasing recognition of the solidarity of mankind.

MONTHLY MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of Lend a Hand Clubs was called for the last Monday in September, and adjourned until the following Monday, Oct. 3d, in order to hear the report of the secretary, who was in Washington, D. C., upon the Manassas Industrial School. During the summer Mrs. Whitman was placed upon the Board of Directors, and represents there the interest of the Lend a Hand Clubs.

At this adjourned meeting twelve representatives were present. The secretary made a brief report of the work of the Central Office during the summer. In answer to an appeal in one of the daily papers for aid for a young girl who

was carrying the burden of the support of a large family, herself in delicate health, one hundred and two dollars was received, and she was enabled to take rest, and get relief from the heavy pressure which was upon her.

During the summer an educated, cultivated German lady, penniless, arrived in Boston, not knowing the impossibility of obtaining pupils in that season. Her anxiety for the future brought her almost to the verge of nervous prostration. Happily the funds of the LEND A HAND Office allowed her to be placed in the Milton Convalescent Home, where the officers became so much interested in her that they extended her visit, without pay, for one month, thus enabling her to recuperate and be ready for lessons in the autumn. In the meantime the Central Office obtained pupils and succeeded in placing her upon her feet.

Circulars were issued from the office asking for assistance for "Little Abelino," in Santa Barbara, California. "Little Abelino" is a cripple five years old. It was found necessary to amputate his leg. Kind friends were interested in him and did what they could, but more money was needed to provide an artificial leg and the care which he will need for a long time. Sufficient money was contributed, and the little fellow is happy in the prospect of being able to walk.

Over a thousand tickets for free car-rides have been distributed from the Central Office. They have been given to Vacation School, Working Girls' Club, Boys' Club, the girls of a large tailoring establishment, and many individuals, who have had no other vacation during the summer.

At the beginning of the season money was sent to the Central Office to provide outings for men. Six men who needed the relief have been aided from this fund.

A worthy woman, struggling to support herself and child, became paralyzed. In answer to an appeal sufficient money was contributed to provide her with proper attendance and send her away for the summer. A wheel-chair was also loaned for her use.

An army nurse reduced to her last penny applied for a loan, which she promptly repaid.

The Children's Aid Society presented the case of a little girl who needed to be cared for during the summer. The matter was laid before the Clubs, and the necessary money was raised.

Eleven dollars has been received and expended for girls' vacations, and special cases have received assistance.

Mrs. Whitman reported with regard to the Manassas Industrial School that \$1239.09 had been sent from Boston, nearly all of it through the Central Office. She was present at a meeting at Manassas, Virginia, September 24th, when the colored people met to discuss plans for the school, the plans to be submitted as recommendations to the Board of Directors. Mr. Williams, a clergyman of Manassas, presided, and both men and women evinced great interest and strong common sense in the discussions. In a community where the wages rarely exceed fifty cents per day, sixty-eight dollars, which was handed in for the school, is no small sum. It showed the earnestness of the colored people.

Mrs. Whitman met the members of the Board of Directors in Washington, and it was decided that the first building should be a memorial to the late Gen. R. D. Mussey, who was the chairman of the directors at the time of his death. Gen. Mussey was a great friend of the colored people, and was the first regular army officer to propose enrolling them during the war. A set of carpenters' tools, furniture, and valuable books will be presented to the school by Mrs. Mussey. The land for the school is secured, although not entirely paid for. Already it has advanced in value, owing to the Court House having been removed to Manassas. The farm consists of one hundred acres, on which is a valuable stone quarry and a clay bank, thus determining that brick-making and stone-quarrying shall be two of the industries taught. There is a small house, which can be advantageously rented, with two acres of land, for the present. For the coming year the farm will be rented on shares. The colored people are eager to do everything which they can do, and for the present there will not be a heavy draft upon their white friends. They must show what they can do, and their friends must come to the rescue later.

It was proposed that the Lend a Hand Clubs should pay for a ward in the new hospital in Ceylon, of which an account will be found in the August LEND A HAND. The total cost will be five hundred dollars. This means ten shares of fifty dollars each. A club or an individual may pay for a share, a half-share, or a quarter-share, and the name of the club or donor will be inscribed upon a brass plate at the entrance of the ward. The secretary reported a half-share as already taken.

Dr. Hale spoke of the black people in Indian Territory, descendants of the Negroes who were held as slaves by the Indians, and in whom there seems to be no special interest. There are schools for the Indians and schools for the white people, but these colored people, who are the most degraded, have no schools, and need our assistance much.

Miss Brigham, of the Lend a Hand Book Mission, said that her work had grown so rapidly that she would be obliged to make changes in the management of it. In the future she would arrange to have boxes and packages sent directly to addresses which she would give. Even with the utmost economy she had fallen short in funds, and would be glad of any donation to help out the work.

Dr. Hale spoke of the work of Madame Godin and that of Gen. Booth, also talked pleasantly of the people he met in England who were interested in Lend a Hand work.

The secretary laid before the Clubs a plan for a new publication in their interests, and in accordance with their instructions the following circular was drawn up:—

“The Central Office has so many calls for a publication which shall give Club reports, Club news, and matter of general interest to the Clubs, that the subject was brought before the Lend a Hand Committee at the last monthly meeting.

“The Committee felt that the Clubs needed some such bond, and voted to publish a paper as soon as eight hundred subscribers should send in their names. The subscription will be twenty-five cents per year.

“It is proposed to print a paper of eight pages, with.

leaves double the size of this circular. The Lend a Hand Committee will assist in editing it. No pains will be spared to make it helpful and interesting, not only to Clubs but to young people outside the Clubs, who may thus become interested in our work.

"Will your Club try to find twenty subscribers for the new Club periodical? Please send in names at once, or state for how many copies you will be responsible, as we desire, if practicable, to issue the first number in December.

"Letters and orders may be addressed to the secretary, Mrs. Bernard Whitman, LEND A HAND Office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston."

The meeting then adjourned to the last Monday in October.

CLUB REPORTS.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE work done by the Union Associates during the past few months has been fully in keeping with the record of the past four years since the organization of the Club. Although we have just passed through the summer months, when the appeals for the suffering and the needy are, perhaps, not quite as strong as in the cold and biting days of winter, still willing hands have found plenty to do, for the hungry must be fed, and the sick cared for, even in warm weather.

At no time during the summer have all our members been absent from the city at one time, and each has acted as a special committee, with full power to draw from the treasury and render all assistance whenever and wherever opportunity offered. The new building for the Home for Aged Couples is now nearly completed, and when it is ready for occupancy our Club will furnish, completely, one large room. For this purpose we have funds deposited in the Home Savings Bank, being the proceeds of fairs and entertainments given for that purpose.

Over one hundred dollars has been raised during the sum-

mer, by one of our members, to help and encourage a young girl who had the burden of the care of a large family, almost wholly dependent upon her exertions. The burden was too heavy for the young shoulders to bear, and but for the timely aid of the kind friend she must have completely broken down. Now she has taken up her work with renewed hope and courage, and with a greater faith and more abiding trust in the loving care of the All Father.

Many such cases are brought to our notice, and all are met and relieved, as far as in our power, with tender, loving sympathy.

Another case of a young woman who has been prostrated with a nervous disease for six months or more. She has been helped with money and nourishing food, sheltered by a kind friend, encouraged and upheld with the hope that she will not be obliged to enter a hospital, but will soon be able to work and earn her own living again.

Food and clothing to the needy, flowers to the sick and aged, have been our summer work. Our first meeting of the season, in September, was a full one, twelve members being the limit of our Club. Each member was enthusiastic to begin the season's work, and each had a good report to make. An entertainment is now in progress, to be given in November, to raise funds for our treasury, which has become quite depleted by the unusual demands made upon it the past three months. Many may be the sheaves brought to lay at the feet of Him in whose name we work.

WORCESTER UNION FOR CONCERTED MORAL EFFORT, AND THE U. C. ME. CLUB.

BY J. T. NEWCOMB.

SEVERAL years ago, when the city of Worcester was suffering sadly for want of rain, the good people of the various churches got together and prayed that the windows of heaven might be opened, and enough moisture sent down to freshen the parched lawns and fields, where vegetation was apparently going to ruin unless something could be done. While the worthy brethren were praying one of the wealthy men of the town—an unbeliever, by the way,—laid a line of pipes to Lake Quinsigamond, three miles away, and, while his neighbors' lawns were drying up, his was fresh and green.

When the proposition was first made last spring, by Rev. Walter Vrooman, brother of the pastor of Salem Street Church, to organize a Union for Concerted Moral Effort in this city, the wealthy unbeliever came to the front again. He said the people in the churches had been praying for the moral welfare of the community for a good while, and there had not been startling progress made. He thought it was time to begin to pump. He, therefore, gave to the Union the use of the property known as the Rink, on the corner of Foster and Mechanics streets. It is a great, arched structure, capable of holding fully six thousand people when used as an audience-room. It was originally used as a skating-rink, but for some time past has been idle.

Immediately on receiving the use of this building the U. C. Me. Club was formed as a branch of the Union. With the rink as a vast club-house, and so far as the limited means of the Union would allow, the club was formed and organized largely after the plan of Toynbee Hall and similar institutions in London. The rink was to be a place of popular resort, where innocent amusements of every kind, billiards, pool,

checkers, chess, and the like, might be found. There were to be also lectures and concerts in the evenings, and particular attention in the selection of speakers was to be paid to sociological, economic, and labor questions.

A restaurant was to be started, under the guidance of ladies from the W. C. T. U., where meals and lunches might be obtained at a trifle over the cost price of the raw materials. Special care was to be taken with the preparation of coffee, tea, and chocolate, as a substitute for the liquor, which flows almost as freely during this no-license year as it did when bars were open.

Physical development, as a legitimate and necessary branch of this scheme for popular education, was to be given its share of attention, and an instructor in fencing, boxing, and the like, was early engaged to take charge of the work along that line.

The object of the Union for Concerted Moral Effort, of which the U. C. Me. Club was to be a practical expression, was, broadly, the assistance of all classes who were in need of help in their endeavor to better their own condition. The Union called to its ranks all people, men, women, children, of all classes, creeds, and conditions, without regard to their opinions, religions, or obligations, save that they should subscribe to the one idea which is at the base of the Union, namely; that the world can be made, and ought to be made, a better place to live in, and that men can work together, no matter what their differences are, so long as they agree on the particular line along which the work is planned.

Such were the plans on which the Union and the Club branch were organized. These plans have been carried out so far as the limited means at present in the hands of the managers has allowed.

The membership of the Club includes at present something over a thousand persons. There are Hebrews, Catholics, Protestants, and, in fact, representatives from almost every religion known. The Central Labor Union early added its endorsement to the movement, and many of the members of

the Club are drawn from that organization. The Union does not promise to assist any one labor union in any particular difficulty, but aims, through education, to bring about a full understanding among employers and employed, of the rights and limitations of each. Following the plan of assisting all who worthily ask and need help, the Union will use its influence in such cases as are evidently for the moral, and, if we may use the term, civil advancement of those concerned. It is opposed to strikes of all kinds, and urges the use of the ballot for all reforms in whatever direction.

The rink was formally opened for the use of the Club on the evening of September 15, 1892. The vast audience that crowded the great audience-room on that memorable evening was thoroughly unique. On the platform were seated public men of national reputation, prominent clergymen, a Jewish Rabbi, the president of the Central Labor Union, and several well-known philanthropists. At the foot of the steps leading up to the platform a half-dozen bright-eyed but dirty urchins amused themselves by alternately listening to the speakers and standing up to look at the big crowd that thronged the hall. In the audience were representatives from every class in the city, and the interest and attention with which each speaker was received gave hopeful promise of the hold that the new movement was to have on the people right here in the heart of the Commonwealth.

One of the prominent features, perhaps the most prominent feature, of the work (for here the results have been most apparent) is the protection which the Union has given to the Hebrews. There are quarters of Worcester which are almost entirely given up to Jewish dwellings. In these places the men and women have been tormented, and in many cases injured, by the hoodlum element. The ill-treatment had amounted to actual persecution, and immediately after its organization the Union took up the matter with the greatest earnestness. So vigorously did the managers conduct their campaign that inside of a month they had secured enough convictions to frighten the wrong-doers so thoroughly that there is

little, if any, Hebrew persecution at the present time. The authorities had paid little attention to the evil, but when their attention was demanded by the Union the law was enforced with becoming care.

Each Sunday afternoon a meeting is held in the rink for the discussion of the labor troubles and problems which are constantly arising. Laborers and employers are invited to be present, and a chance is given to any who desire to air a grievance or an idea germane to the labor question. There have been two very successful meetings of this nature. The coal-handlers and the city laborers have brought their troubles to the discussions of the Club, and though no formal action has been or is likely to be taken, yet there has, no doubt, been an advance made in popular understanding of the grievances of these people. So far the discussion has been principally carried on by representatives of the labor unions, but it is hoped soon to interest a more widely representative gathering in the Sunday afternoon services.

One of the things which have contributed most to the broadening of the scope and possibilities of the Union is the opposition which the plans and methods of the Club have brought out. The opposition has been bitter, in some cases vindictive. Even with its great hall it is not likely that the Union would so soon have attracted the wide attention which it has, had it not been for the wholesome dressing-down it was given from certain quarters.

Through want of means the Club has been unable rapidly to fulfil many of the plans for which it was organized, but so far as it has gone it is on a firm foundation, and there is no possibility at the present of a lapse into inactivity or of disunion. The restaurant has proved, under the direction of Mrs. Helen DeCamp, a prominent member of the W. C. T. U., a success, both popularly and financially. The billiard and pool tables, where a very small fee is charged, have brought gratifying returns, and the Club has been able, from the start, adequately to meet its obligations. It has not been, however, possible to branch out in as many directions, and

therefore results have not been so many and encouraging as might have been possible with a larger fund to start with. The work thus far, however, has been of a highly encouraging nature, and there is little doubt that the enterprise will prosper and increase, and attain an ever-widening power for good in the community.

The Club does not aim, primarily, to feed the hungry or clothe the naked; it aims, by its lectures, its classes, its instruction in cooking, sewing, and housekeeping, by its employment bureau, and by its encouragement to industry and intelligent labor, to bring men to a condition where there will be no hungry to feed and no naked to clothe; when, under the universal brotherhood of man, society may work together, as a unit, for the common prosperity of the race, with a larger purpose in heart and mind than the attainment of a mere selfish or personal end.

U. C. ME. CLUB.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

RECOGNIZING the moral law as the supreme law of the universe, we believe that its supremacy should be enforced in all the affairs of life. We believe that man should not only harness in his service the material forces of nature, but that he should also direct and control all social forces and tendencies; that all human laws, customs, and institutions should be brought into harmony with the moral law, and made to serve the highest interests of our race.

We believe that the world is large enough, and rich enough, and that it contains all things necessary to become the beautiful and happy home of perfected humanity. But we also believe that every individual, man, woman, and child, has an important part in working out this glorious destiny. We, therefore, call upon the sincere people of every faith and nationality to forget their differences, and join with us in making of this sublime ideal a fact.

We believe in law and order as the basis of civil life and the starting-point of progress, and we shall strive always to enforce law, to cultivate a higher respect for it among all classes of people, and to see that no person, class, or combination is ever allowed to defeat it or to defy it. Laws framed in defense of life and health, of childhood and womanhood, we regard even more sacred than laws protecting property, and we determine upon their enforcement with equal promptness.

As there can be no liberty without enlightenment, no progress without knowledge, we consider education not only the basis but the inspiration and life of civilization, the one hope of our country and its free institutions.

The undoubted right of every child to an education we shall defend upon every occasion. We shall strive for the vigorous enforcement of existing factory and school laws, and for such additional legislation as will be found necessary to protect this most sacred of the divine and natural rights of man, the right to that knowledge and training which alone can make him free and self-respecting. We condemn the illiteracy and ignorance of our country, and shall strive by every possible means for their extinction.

We believe that the application of intelligence and justice will eventually subdue the universal struggle between the classes characterized "capital and labor," and that each man's just share of the wealth produced by the social aggregation in which he works, can be secured to him upon a basis of equity.

We believe that the masses who do the hard and disagreeable work of the world are destined to enjoy a constantly increasing share of the good things resulting from the civilization that their labor has made possible.

We condemn those labor battles known as strikes, whether precipitated by employers or employees, as a brutal and barbaric method of warfare, unbecoming the age in which we live, and we urge that the labor struggle be transferred from the open field into the legislative chamber.

To those who think that they are oppressed and wronged, we recommend the ballot as the most effective weapon of our time, the one adequate means of defense of the otherwise poor and helpless against the rich and powerful.

We, therefore, urge that at all times the interest of the voter and his ideas of right and justice be held superior to party name and party tradition.

We believe that the giving of commercial or political patronage to men or institutions known to conduct their affairs in a manner detrimental to the public welfare, is complicity with crime.

We, therefore, ask the public to cease patronizing business enterprises that disregard common decency and common humanity, and to co-operate with us in placing our patronage only where it will encourage honest industry tempered by human feeling and the love of justice.

Our method is, whenever possible, to work through existing institutions and societies instead of building new ones. We intend to give occupation to organizations whose original functions have disappeared, and whose life has become too feeble to utilize their immense frame-work and perfected machinery.

We aim to subdue all the special and selfish interests of society, and to bend them so that they shall uphold the general welfare. All the inspirations that religion gives we bring into the world of reality, substituting the strength of convictions, the power of an enlightened hope, for a weak and helpless piety, made impotent by its own fetters.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE INDIANS AT LAKE MOHONK.

BY MRS. W. W. CRANNELL.

THE tenth annual conference of the friends of the Indians was held at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Ulster County, N. Y., on October 12-14, inclusive. Never, during the ten years of its existence, has the conference been more propitiously convened, both as regards weather and members. The beauty of the days of this last conference lingers in our memory, crowned with the glory of the wooded hills, where the sun reached out to us reflective rays of gold, and red, and purple, and brown, from the maples and the oaks, the beech and sumach, or lighted up the tops of the green pines and hemlocks, that seemed to frown with Puritan severity upon the gorgeousness of color of the dress of their neighbors.

Despite the fact that the Episcopalians and Congregationalists were holding conventions in other parts of our world, and that New York City had called within her walls thousands of people to help her celebrate the victory of Columbus, the personnel of the convention did not suffer; nor was the number that was wont to assemble diminished. President Gates of Amherst was elected chairman, and opened the convention with one of the most perfect speeches, both as regards subject and diction, that it has been our pleasure to hear. In the midst of his address he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of George William Curtis, and spoke feelingly of the poet Whittier, both of whom had been in closest sympathy with the conference.

The report of progress by Miss Fletcher was most encouraging. She has been the allotting agent upon three reservations, and she brought to the conference vivid pictures of the troubles and dangers that surround, and are woven into, the life of the agent who tries to convince an Indian against his will that the one hundred and sixty acres of land that is best for him to own is not the one hundred and sixty acres of land upon whose barren, rocky soil nothing will grow, and whose only desirableness is the spring of water to which one Indian returned again and again after being shown other and far better acres. "My father drank from that spring," said he, "and I drank from it when a boy; and in all my life I have made pilgrimages to it. I have heard its waters laughing in my dreams! I want that spring!" and we are glad to say he got it, and that Miss Fletcher gave to the other members of his family more productive land, so that the father will not suffer from his lack of worldliness.

General Morgan, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reported progress in the line of allotments made to Indians, and in educational departments. There are 19,927 Indian pupils enrolled in school, with an average attendance of 15,187, showing an increase in enrollment over 1891 of 2,001, and an increase in the average attendance for the same year of 1,599. The number of allotments made to Indians under the Land in Severalty enactment, are 5,894, and the number of patents issued to Indians, 5,028. The appropriation for Indian schools for year ending June 30, 1893, is \$2,313.525.

There was much deprecation of the fact that the allotments are being too rapidly assigned, as will be found embodied somewhat in the platform adopted at the close of the conference.

Miss Fletcher, Miss Robertson, and Mrs. Riggs, all recently on reservations, spoke eloquently and appealingly for rapid missionary work for the Indian, who is being forced into citizenship, and gave most warm approval to the field matrons lately sent to the reservations. These matrons combine the duties of overseer, nurse, friend, and instructor, and

are doing wonderful work in Indian civilization as object lessons. They receive as compensation from the government sixty dollars per month.

Civil Service Commissioner [the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, emphasized the need of civil service in the agencies. Change of administration too usually means change of office for all employees. But three Indian agents of the old regime were continued in office during President Cleveland's administration, and but three were allowed to hold over during President Harrison's reign. This is not blamable to the presidents, but to the policy.

A motion offered by Mr. Edwin Ginn of Boston, Mass., relative to the formation of a fund for the higher education of Indian boys and girls, was adopted, and a committee, with the Hon. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., as chairman, was named, who reported at the close of the conference donations amounting to one thousand six hundred dollars, with a promising outlook for increased contributions.

The Law Committee of the conference reported a need of two thousand dollars to enable the young lawyers now in their employ to secure efficient aid in the protection of the lands of the Mission Indians in Southern California, so dear to the heart of H. H. These Mission Indians for whom appeal was made, have comfortable homes at Agua Caliente. In the centre of the village are, unfortunately for them, the celebrated hot springs, which have become a sort of Naboth's vineyard to the white men. Ex-Governor Downey of California and others have brought ejectment suits against them, and unless they are properly represented in the courts they will lose the homes that have been theirs for years. It is hoped that many people will subscribe to this fund of two thousand dollars. The Hon. A. K. Smiley is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge.

Lieutenant Witherspoon told of his remarkable success with the band of Chiricahua Apaches, under Geronimo, that was captured some years ago and carried as prisoners of war to Florida and Alabama, and is now at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama. Geronimo is occupying the unique position

of Justice of the Peace. Lieut. Wotherspoon stated that he had often marched at the head of a body of white soldiers into some town, and had never left that town with a sober soldier; but that when he had permission to take his Indian soldiers to a city, but four got drunk; and they, after being disciplined, remained sober, so that every man marched out of the city as sober as he marched in.

Resolutions of regrets for the illness of Gen. S. C. Armstrong and of appreciation for his work at the Hampton Institute, Virginia, were offered by Prof. Painter of Great Barrington, Mass., and were ably seconded by General Morgan and others. A unique resolution of thanks — unique because we so seldom show our appreciation of the living in any tangible way — was offered to Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, who has so long and ably worked for the Indian in the United States Senate. The resolution was offered by the Hon. Edward L. Pierce of Massachusetts, and eloquently seconded by ex-President Hayes. The Land in Severalty Bill, of which Senator Dawes is father, and for the passage of which he worked so arduously, has become known as the Dawes Bill, so that it is scarcely surprising that a little Indian boy, familiar with the nomenclature of Buffalo Bill and other Bills, should write home after a visit of Senator Dawes to the reservation school: "Dawes Bill was here to-day. I was very glad to see that nice old man. Dawes Bill his name."

The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston offered a vote of thanks to the presiding officer, in which he spoke of the work done as "the pattern on the Mount," and warmly endorsed what he had heard during the conferences both in the "House and Corridor."

The Rev. Dr. Wortman offered a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley for their delightful hospitality, which was seconded by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and accepted by a rising vote, and the tenth annual conference of the friends of the Indians was a thing of the past.

In our next issue we shall give the platform that was formulated from the papers and discussions as embodying the views of the conference.

LEND A HAND MONTHLY.

EDWARD E. HALE, D. D. Editor in Chief.
JOHN STILMAN SMITH Manager.

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